MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. III. NO. 294 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden,	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
„Dec. 15				
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	.. ..	..
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	.. ..	..
2nd Jan. '16	Mooltan ..	10000	.. ..	..
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	.. ..	..
16th „	Maloja ..	12500	.. ..	..
23rd „	Persia ..	8000	.. ..	..
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
20th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	.. ..	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15				
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
10th Dec.	Chakla	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*11th „	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
14th	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
23rd „	Pundua	East and South African ports

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
KamakuraMaru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	11th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.
via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	11th Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.16

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles'	A & C	8250	.. ..	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	882	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kincaid	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port
Australia	Calcutta	Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH
YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW
LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jheium City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months .Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,56,500

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.—First class education in English, Mathematics, Science and Latin for European and Anglo-Indian boys only.
Staff of fourteen experienced masters, including seven graduates of British Universities.
Unrivalled Science laboratories.
Special Classes for Junior and Senior Cambridge Local Examinations. Entrance to Thomason College, Roorkee and Allahabad Intermediate Examination.
Numerous leaving scholarships reserved for Martiniere boys.
Classes re-open in January.
Apply to PRINCIPAL for prospectus. 2350

WANTED

WANTED IMPOSER, one used to locking up newspaper formes. Apply to PRINTER, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS by English married couple in Mayo Road, bright airy rooms, all modern conveniences Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for service with Zanzibar Government Salary Rs. 150. Apply with testimonials to Sir TEMULJI. B. NARIMAN, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2538

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take infant from the month. Pure European required, good tempered and thoroughly trained in England in the charge of young children. Highest references required.
Good wages to suitable person. Comfortable situation.
Apply in first instance in writing, enclosing copies of recommendations, to MISS MOXON, 27, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, India. 907

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the P. W. D., Porbander State, for construction of and repairs to roads and for irrigation and miscellaneous works. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by annual increment of Rs. 2 plus Rs. 20 P. T. A. The candidate must know surveying, designing, estimating, and must have good knowledge of road construction.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, upto 20th December, 1915. 951

WANTED an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN for the office of the Chief Engineer, Porbander State. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by yearly increment of Rs. 2. The candidate must be a fully qualified and experienced man, holding a diploma of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai School of Arts, Bombay, and must have a good knowledge of estimating.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, up to 15th December, 1915. 950

WANTED:—1. HEAD CLERK for Trains, Statistical and Timetable Branch must have had through training in this work. Pay Rs. 90—10—120.
2. TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC INSPECTOR, European or Anglo-Indian, to take charge of Telegraph Traffic Branch of this Railway. Pay Rs. 150—10—200.
Apply in own hand-writing, stating age, present employment and salary with copies of testimonials, to
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,
H. H. N. G. S. Railways,
1002 Secunderabad, Deccan.

THE post of VICE-PRINCIPAL of the Dacca Law College will be vacant early in January. The salary is Rs. 750 per mensem. There is no pension, and the Vice-Principal will be allowed to undertake Chamber practice only. Applications, which must be from Graduates with high legal qualifications, should be sent with copies of testimonials to the Undersigned not later than the 27th of December next.
W. A. J. ARCHBOLD,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Law College, Dacca.
Dacca Law College,
The 2nd December, 1915. 904

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Cerificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.
A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.
Madras Port Office,
9th November, 1915. 903

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1. Very decent almost new Teakwood office partitions with glass panels and swing doors. 2. Encyclopoedia of Medicine and Surgery, 11 volumes latest edition. Apply DR. CHINOY, oppo. Fire Temple, Dhobitalao bet. 5 and 8 p.m. 2567

BEST OPPORTUNITY for Hay-Contractors—Jessop Boiler, engine and pump attached, with two hay-presses in working order. Apply RAGHUVIR PRINTING PRESS. 24, Budhawar, Poona city. 2516

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.
2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.
Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2½ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle. For particulars apply to Box No 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET.—Lonavla "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Bungalows fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Karim Building, opposite, Cama Baug. 2476

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE YARN, COTTON AND COTTON AND SILK GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADERS IN YARN AND IN SWADESHI COTTON & SILK CLOTH.

PURSUANT to the order made in Suit No. 553 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v/s. The Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, now in liquidation) by the High Court of Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1915, Mr. R. D. Sethna as Receiver will cause to be sold by public auction in the compound of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills (now in liquidation) at Poona through Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., the abovementioned goods on and from Sunday, the 19th December, next upto Friday, the 24th December, commencing at 1 o'clock (S.T.) on each day.
The said goods are the product of the said Mills and also of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company.
For conditions of sale and catalogue of goods apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim & Co., the Auctioneers at Poona. 2313

NOTICE.

POINTS AND CROSSINGS FOR THE STATE WORKED RAILWAYS DURING 1915-16.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India for the construction and delivery to the Oudh and Rohilkhand and North Western Railways, during the official year 1915-16 of Points and Crossings.
2. A list of the points and crossings and copies of drawings and specifications may be obtained on application to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway for whose requirements it is desired to tender.
3. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for State-worked Railways points and crossings" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on Monday the 3rd January 1916.
4. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.
Sd. P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, 30th November 1915. 2502

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, till MONDAY, the 17th proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1915. 2572.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that neither the Owners, the Agents nor the Master of the s.s. "AUGUST BELMONT" will be responsible for any debts whatsoever contracted in Bombay by the crew of the said ship.
JOHN CLARKE,
2561 Master, "August Belmont."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE. MESSRS. WORMAN & CO. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

I have this day appointed Mr. Yeshwant Vinayek Dhurandhar of Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers, as my agent to recover and receive on my behalf all the payments of insurance dues belonging to the said firm on account of the various Insurance Companies represented by them.
All correspondence on the subject should be carried on at the Offices of Messrs. Dhurandhar Brothers, General Insurance Agents, 31/35, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
B. N. LANG,
Agent to the Official Assignee, (Calcutta).
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th December, 1915. 2566

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station on and upto MONDAY, the 20th December, 1915, for the supply to this Railway Company of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department during the year 1916.
The form of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas 8 per each form.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Station,
6th Dec. 1915. 2564

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay called by the Sheriff for the purpose of giving expression to the profound grief and sense of heavy loss sustained by the premature death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., and for taking measures to worthily commemorate his great and distinguished public services will be held in the Congress Mandap near Church Gate Station on FRIDAY, afternoon, the 10th December, 1915, at 5-45 o'clock (S.T.)
Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 8th December, 1915. 2562

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

THE CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS will be issued from SATURDAY, the 11th instant instead of from the 12th instant as previously advertised.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 9th December, 1915. 262

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21; MEDOWS STREET.

HIGH CLASS AND ARTISTIC JAPANESE PORCELAIN.
IMPORTANT SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A large assortment recently arrived from Japan of high class and artistic porcelain suitable for presentation and house decoration will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Room, 21, Medows Street, Fort. The collection consists of a selection of Hirado and Arita vases, jars and bowls, enamel coloured porcelain of fine quality; valuable and artistic imari jars, 30in. and 36in. high of early and present day designs, costly article of Satsuma; jars and jardiniers of old and modern Chinese designs, a rich assortment of flower baskets, ash trays, sweet and cake dishes, incense burners, bowls and other articles of table and wall decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets of very superior quality including a very valuable and artistic tea and coffee set combined of 66 pieces, artistically designed Cloisonne vases and other porcelain.
The goods are on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)., on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 2225, 2226, Case Nos. 46, Parel Road.
Building Street Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 32. Case Nos. 35, 36, 37, 23, Khandia Street and Underia Street.
Building Street Nos. 115, 116, 116A, 116B, 122P, 123P, Case No. 122, East Agripada.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 10th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Waterloo Mansions (Ground Floor), Mayo Road, Fort, opposite the Sailors' Home near the Bandstand (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass porcelain and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, teapoys, writing tables, corner cabinets, cane furniture, bentwood chairs, etc., etc., the property of an European gentleman going home.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT MODI KHANA AND MINT ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late Mr. Merwanji Jehangir Tarachand, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 10th December, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned immoveable properties.
LOT NO. III (Two Properties.)
MODY KHANA AND MINT ROAD PROPERTIES.
FIRST: All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Old Mody Khana, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninty-five square yards, and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 752, New No. 5973, Old Survey No. 1111, and New Survey No. 2-8554, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a passage and beyond it the property, secondly hereafter described, on or towards the West by Mody Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly or now of Musa Mapla, and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Ardesir Hormusji Chinoy, and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A. Ward No. 1951, and Street Nos. 44, 83, and 85, Mody Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Mint Road aforesaid with the shops thereon, containing by admeasurement fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, bearing no Collector's numbers and registered in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under A. Ward No. 1943 (4), Street No. 22 (c), and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of B. H. Warden, on or towards the South by the property of A. H. Chinoy, on or towards the East by the foot-path, and beyond it Mint Road, aforesaid, and on or towards the West by a passage separating the said piece of land from the property first above described, and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, at No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KUMBHARWADA.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jugjiwan Raisy Raja, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the property is being sold by the mortgagees under the power of sale given to them by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of April, 1912, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.
All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold lan dor ground, situate at Kumbharwada in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and ninety-seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Heerji Bhojia, on or towards the South by the property of Borah Hakimji Khanbhoy, on or towards the East by the first Pathan Street, and on the West by Government vacant ground and beyond it by second Pathan Street and which said premises hereby demised, are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 14 and New No. 16023, Old Survey No. 4391 and New Survey No. 5135, the said premises are assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 7855, 7856, 7876 (1), 7876 (2), Street Nos. 82 to 96, 98 to 102, 111 113 and 115-117.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED WEARING APPAREL.
SALE ON SATURDAY THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).
Under instructions from the pledgees Messrs. Ratnaji Lalji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the pledgors Bai Rabiabai widow of Siddick Oosman and Abdal Karim Haji Siddick, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), put up the undermentioned sixty-six embroidered articles of wearing apparel for sale by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—
PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES.
23 silk "Abba" (Embroidered.)
20 silk "Ijjars" (Embroidered).
15 silk "Odhanis, Patori and Moolaya" (embroidered).
4 silk "Odhanis" embroiderad.
1 velvet "Sadaria" embroidered.
1 silk "Patori" embroidered border.
1 silk "Banarasi" embroidered.
1 silk "Gallo" embroidered.
The articles will be on view from Monday the 13th December 1915.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and articles taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the pledgees or to the undersigned.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
On SUNDAY, the 12th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba on B. B. and C. I. Railway's old Colaba Station opposite the Gun Carriage Factory, very valuable and handsome household furniture by well-known makers, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, English ice chest, cooking stove, marble top tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, rich upholstered drawing room suite, artistic cabinets, flower vases, terracotta and bronze figures, rich pictures, engravings, rich carpets, iron single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, sofas, bentwood chairs, Curzon easy chairs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, glass door book cases, book stands, aluminium and copper utensils, large collection of garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of E. W. Stanley, Esq., Station Master, Colaba Railway Station.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D-16

AMU
WHEN THE DAZZLE
ASPIRANT FOR FAME
DESERTS
HOME, WIFE AND CHILD
AND THE OTHER WOMAN STEPS IN
WHO? PAYS
SEE TO-NIGHT
THIS POWERFUL HOMAN INTEREST DRAMA
ENTITLED
"THE PRICE OF FAME"
AT
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TIME 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m. daily. PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
The Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods, in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally and
WILL BE OPENED PERMANENTLY TO-MORROW.
Although the work is still being done outside the building, assurance is given that the existing scaffoldings will not inconvenience visitors in any way.
Cinema of a refined class, high in tone, will be presented with Orchestral Music creditable to the theatre, during such times as the Theatre is unoccupied by Theatricals. Only artistes of the best standard and intelligence will be allowed to perform.
Pictures, words or acting with the effect of demoralising youthful ideals will be prohibited.
FIRST PROGRAMME:
SATURDAY 11th Dec. 15.
6-45 & 10 P.M.
CINEMA! CINEMA!!
THREE STAR FILMS:
"DAVID GARRICK"
A new version of a charming old-world play.
"A SUBMARINE SPY"
A thrilling story in which a real submarine is made use of. It throws light on these instruments of war about which so much is heard every day.
"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"
A brilliant comedy about an American girl's exploits in an Arabian Harem.
The Finest Picture Programme ever shown in Bombay.
High Class Orchestra brought specially from Poona.
Prices: Rs. 2 Re. 1-8 Re. 1. As. 8 & As. 4.
Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE
DANCE
On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.
AT THE
TOWN HALL
(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)
Tickets Rs. 4 (Gent. & Lady).
Re. 1 (Extra Lady).
May be had from:—
G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!!

We beg to inform our numerous patrons that

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY"

"BOX" PRIZE of Rs. 200

Offered by the proprietor has been won by

Mr. W. M. TAYLOR,
Tardeo, Bombay,
TICKET No. 4605.

And was publicly presented on Tuesday, 7th inst. at 6-30 p. m.

Watch this space for the Winners

1st Class Prize of **Rs. 150.** 2nd Class Prize of **Rs. 100.** 3rd Class Prize of **Rs. 50.**

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Tel. No. 1266. Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Business Manager—Leslie H. Roth, (M.I.E.E.)

— NOTICE —
Free List is suspended on Saturday & Sunday.
3 Shows Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Matinee 5-15 p. m. Saturday and Sunday.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10-30 p.m.

THE GREAT BRITISH FILM MASTERPIECE

After the famous romance by ANTHONY HOPE.

Magnificently produced and acted by the

LONDON FILM CO., LD., with **HENRY AINLEY**

England's leading Romantic Actor.

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA"

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" says:—

"THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" is one of the most cleverly produced and best acted films ever presented at the Excelsior Theatre and no lover of good acting and powerful drama should miss seeing it especially as next week the sequel "RUPERT OF HENTZAU" is to be shown and either will be incomplete without the other.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" says:—

"It is a wonderful film which no one who loves a good romance should miss."

Next Saturday the famous sequel

"REPORT OF HENTZAU."

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of

WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

FRIDAY 10TH DEC. SPECIAL PROGRAMME

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

DENVER BILL'S WILD WEST

AND

VARIETY COMPANY

Supported by

THE CELEBRATED ENTERTAINERS

The Royal Fiskberts, and young Daredevil

THE HUMAN TARGET.

REAL LIVE WILD COWBOYS.

Sharp Shooters, Lariat Experts, Novelty Lassoists, Whip Landers, Knife Manipulators, Acrobats, Fantastic Jugglers, and Trick Cyclists.

Unique of the 20th Century.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT

SKATING SPORTS AND VARIETY COMBINED

PRICES

Reserved seats Rs. 2 unreserved Re, 1.

Use of Skates Re. 1.

Book your seats at the Rink or Soundy & Co

THE POONA OPEN FOOTBALL SHIELD TOURNAMENTS.

The entries CLOSE on the 12th instant. Entrance fee Rs. 10.

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Football Tournaments,
P. Y. C. Hindoo Gymkhana.

G. SAJAN & Co
TILE & MARBLE
MERCHANT SCULPTURE
& MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER
POST No. 4 BOMBAY

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)

18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December

at 9-30 p. m.

Full Chorus and Orchestra:

New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Morris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.

IN AID OF

WOMEN'S BRANCH

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* **India**
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 8.

Saragasso	Hayllett	Port Said
Highland Monarch	Scott	Port Sai
Chindwara	Abbott	Newcastle
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.

Rosalie	Couch	Hull
Beme	Stephens	Rangoon
Sealda	Halls	Colombo

The following steamer entered the docks for loading yesterday.

Steamer:— Cigale for Seychelles.
" Saragossa for London.

The following steamer received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer:— Elgin for Culcutta

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong (Homeward bound) on the 8th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 8th instant.

S. S. Highland Monarch:—The steamer Highland Monarch, 2,545 tons, Captain D. Scott, arrived here yesterday from Port Said in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi.

S. S. Chindwara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chindwara, 3,307 tons, Captain A. Abbott, arrived here yesterday, from Newcastle, which port she left on the 5th ultimo with 566 well-bred Australian horses on board.

S. S. Elgin:—The steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons Captain J. G. Potts, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Saragasso:—The steamer Saragasso, 2,434 tons, Captain E. Haylett, arrived here yesterday from Port Said, which port she left on the 26th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Rosalie:—The steamer Rosalie, 2,681 tons, Captain J. Couch, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sealda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, sailed yesterday for Colombo via Karachi with a general cargo.

Thirsday, 9th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Roath .....Hitchman... J. Mackintosh & Co
D. & E. Kumakura Maru....Higo.....N Y. Kaisha.
P. Nairn .....Lassen.....W & A. G. & Co
H Sarafa.....Ookerji.....Persian Gulf S. N. Co
K Ridley.....Brewer.....D. Nanji & Sons.
M. Rahmani.....Wheeler.....T. M. & Co
N. August Belmont....Clarke .....T. M. & Co
B. Fennay Bridge.....Bruton.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati.....B.S. N.Co
Mahanadi.....Do.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Sealda.....M. M. & Co
3 Rosalie.....Couch.....W. & A. G. & Co
5 Cabcto.....Augusto.....Italian Mail S. N. Co.
6 Java Maru.....Fuchigami.....O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Dara.....Hatfield.....T. M. & Co
12 & 13 Elgin.....Potts.....M. M. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore.....King.....P. & O. Co
3 Khiva.....P. & O. S. N. Co
4 Scindia.....Erskine.....W. & A. G. & Co
6 City of Marseilles.....Dowse.....K. Nixon & Co.
17 Jehangir.....Lewis.....T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale.....T. M. & Co
H. D. D
Rajput.....T, M, & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta.....Morgan.....M. M. & Co
Begum.....T. M. & Co
Baron Farlie .....Macdonald
Chakla.....Allen.....M.M. & Co.
Chindwara.....Abbott.....M. M. & Co
Havildar.....Park.....T. M. & Co
Highland Monarch.....Scott.....
Jeddah.....Loftus.....T. M. & Co
Khiva.....Potter.....P. & O. Co
Khosrou.....Courtenay.....T. M. & Co
Lawoe.....Webb.....T. M. & Co
Lhasa.....King.....M. M. & Co
Maur.....Jhensen.....F. E. Campbell & Co
Nurani.....Thonson.....T. M. & Co
Qneda.....Nelson.....M. M. & Co
Risaldar.....Oakesnott.....T. M. & Co
Saragasso.....Haylett.....

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Dec. 9.

Khiva (s) 5 case indigo Bombay Co., 200 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 200 cwt. cashunuts M. Jafferbhoy, 78 cwt. raisins M. Jafferbhoy, 2,000 cwt. rape seed Ralli Bros, 13 cwt. kissa A. Abdulla, 300 cwt. kismiss D. Haridas & Co., 32 cwt, khesta seed D. Haridas & Co., 1 case cotton yarn Greaves Cotton & Co., 1 case indigo James Finlay & Co., 40 cwt. cashunuts B. Nazir & Co., 50 cwt. cashunuts A. Chagla & Co.

Sargasso (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Fennay Bridge (s) 22,600 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Dara (s) 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Riddley (s) 95 bales hemp M. E. Omrigar & Co., 8,000 cwt. linseed Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 2,972 cwt. myrabollams P. Jethabhoy, 2,001 cwt. myrabollams D. Velji.

Nairu (s) 5,000 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 600 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 672 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 30 cwt. raisins V. Narsee, 450 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 400 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton yarn C. Bomanji & Co., 500 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 200 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 250 bales cotton yarn A. E. J. Abraham, 500 bales cotton yarn C. Ebrahim & Co., 1,500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Nellore (s) 300 bales cotton H. Surajmal & Co. 100 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 188 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.

FOR TAMSIN.

Nellore (s) 80 cases opium M. M. & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 900 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 150 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Java Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Kamakura Maru (s) 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Gaddum & Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 452 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 409 bales cotton M. B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakura Maru (s) 250 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 253 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 32 cwt. oplate A. Mahomedally.

FOR OSAKA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Tata Sons.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Canara from London Agents, M. M. & Co.—11 cases musical instruments, 96 cases medicine, 2 cases gelatine, 1 case cream of Tartar, 1 case soda carbonate, 1 case potash chlorate, 1 case perchloride of iron, 3 cases hydrochloric acid, 2 cases syrup, 46 cases lime juice, 2 cases muriatic acid, 1 case disinfectant fluid, 1 case motor car, 1 case bicycle, 26 cases chlorate of potash, 11 cases ammonia, 3,000 casks cement, 1 case gum, 20 casks bisulphate of soda, 1 case chloroform, 1 case boric acid, 1 case pearl barley, 6 cases hydrogen peronide, 3 cases safety cartridges, 1 case 1 package guns, 80 drums turpentine, 1 case spirit preparation, 10 cases wine, 2 cases shoes, 2 casks calcuminitrate, 46 cases lime juice, 2 cases either, 1 crate 17 cases earthenware, 435 drums 460 kegs paint, 2 bags nuts, 10 cases tobacco, 10 cases varnish, 1 case leather belting, 1 case paint and lubricating oil, 43 cases cocoa, 19 cases jams, 130 tons marine glue, 4 cases infants food, 89 cases confectionary, 14 cases fruit salt, 12 cases grease, 57 cases biscuits, 53 bales paper, 10 bales hemp, 96 cases nails, 1 case cotton goods, 1 case essential oil, 1 bale canvas, 1 case rugs, 35 cases salt, 15 cases pickles, 85 cases sauce, 17 casks vinegar, 4 cases perfumery, 2 cases petroleum, 1 case herbs, 2 cases sugar, 1 case linen goods, 2 cases oil of lemon, 35 cases quaker oats, 36 cases starch, 8 casks crucibles, 75 coils Manila rope, 3 casks blacking, 3 cases soap, 559 cases "O" stores, 462 cases provisions.

S. S. Nellore from Shanghai Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—468 cases silk piece goods, 44 cases peppermint crystal and oil, 19 cases silk and cotton goods, 17 cases cotton yarn, 97 cases cotton goods, 25 cases vegetable wax, 175 bundles ginger, 6 cases glass bottles, 5 cases rubber goods, 24 cases waste silk yarn, 483 bags white beans, 1 case honey, 1 case sauce, 214 bags red beans, 4,071 bags green peas, 22 cases biscuits, 9 cases cakes, 25 bales star aniseed, 1 case glass chimney, 2 cases spectacles, 4 boxes bar gold, 5 cases mission goods, 43 cases milk, 326 bales raw silk, 10 cases jam, 95 bags damer bater, 25 slabs tin, 32 bundles gunnies, 3 cases quinine, 800 bags beans, 60 cases 79 drums oil varnish, 40 bars zinc, 248 cases canned fruits, 400 bags sugar candy, 2,290 bags sugar, 2,434 pieces 304 bundles fir lumber, 10 cases copper pots, 12 cases provision, 732 cases canned salmon, 5 cases canned asparagus, 15 packages 5 cases 38 baskets china roots, 5 bags cubebs, 45 rolls matting, 995 bags betelnuts, 225 bags sago flour, 73 cases 35 packages 60 bundles gum benjamin, 22 bags cardamon seeds, 279 cases preserves, 12 cases cassia oil, 4 cases aniseed oil, 97 bags nutmegs, 10 bags pepper, 34 cases mace, 464 bundles rattans, 3 cases gambier, 28 cases pines, 727 bags sesamem seeds, 494 bags peas, 1,225 cases cassia, 281 chests 698 packages 1,381 cases tea, 1 box cigars, 209 bales silk, 250 cases 280 chests firecrackers, 288 cases glass bangles, 350 rolls earthenware, 1 case red dates, 25 bales mattress fibre, 1 case lacquered-ware, 1 case chinaware, 2 cases lubricating oil, 77 bags arecanuts, 7 cases stout, 60 cases beer, 28 cases brandy, 7 cases 1 cask 2 hhds wine, 4 cases bristle fibres.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.949 inches
Temperature of Air	75.8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.5 "
Dew Point	63.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.665 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.5 "
Minimum do. do.	68.5 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E,ENE,W,NE
Movement of Wind do. do.	96 Miles

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.

FOUR MOPLAHS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 8.

A case of murder has just been detected by Sub-Inspector Ramrao of Udipi who had been placed on special duty. One Bhandari, son of the cashier of the Bank of Madras, Mangalore, had recently collected Rs. 1,000, it is alleged, to purchase stolen properties from certain Moplahs of Kudroli. The culprits killed him and concealed the body near the kitchen wall of their house in an unfrequented part. The grave had been dug five feet deep and paved with stones and a hencoop built over it to escape detection. When searched the dead body was found tied up in a gunny bag. Four Moplahs have been arrested and placed in custody.

CHOLERA CASES ON A STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

The steamer Kotoria of the British India Company arrived in port this morning from Calcutta in quarantine. A report was made by the Master of seven deaths on board during the voyage. The first death was believed to be from ordinary cases but when deaths continued, from the symptoms cholera was suspected and all were buried at sea. A number of suspicious cases of sickness on board were sent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

Civilian gazetted officers of Civil Departments including the Military Accounts Department, invalided from field service overseas, will be granted free passage on warrant to stations in India to which they are sent, and when returning therefrom on recovery or rejoicing their appointments.

It is notified that with approval of the Secretary of State for India the Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a special allowance of one rupee per diem to Lieutenants, Royal Army Medical Corps, Territorial Force and Special Reserve while actually within Indian limits with effect from the dates on which these officers are landed in this country.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

A few light showers of rain have occurred in Tenasserim and extreme south of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain in southern Madras.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th December, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature has fallen and is now in defect over the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier over the rest of the division. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Dwarka and Surat and nominal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Night temperature remains in slight defect in the south Konkan; day temperature is also below normal at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been fairly general in south-east Madras; elsewhere dry weather continues. Conditions remain slightly unsettled in Baluchistan.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 9th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	86.9	54.0	64	..	0	—2.19
Jask	82.6	57.8	68	..	0	—0.64
Muskat	80.9	70.5	75	..	0	—0.59
Do. (8th)	83.1	70.9	71	..	0	—0.55
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.4	43.6	62	..	0	—0.12
Rawalpindi	70.4	34.0	62	..	0	—0.35
Lahore	73.1	37.8	91	..	0	—0.11
Hissar	75.7	41.1	52	..	0	..
Ambala	73.7	37.1	72	..	0	—0.28
Delhi	74.3	48.4	43	..	0	—0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.6	45.7	44	..	0	—0.10
Kanchi	76.1	43.1	51	..	0	—0.21
Mainpuri	80.1	43.8	44	..	0.01	—0.16
Jhansi	75.6	44.9	60	..	0	—0.37
Cawnpore	75.1	44.1	62	..	0	—0.34
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	78.7	44.0	54	..	0	—0.09
Jacobabad	78.8	63.4	85	..	0	—0.05
Karachi	75.0	44.6	53	..	0	—0.24
Ajmer	79.0	47.1	28	..	0	—0.18
Jaipur	81.6	53.6	47	..	0	—0.06
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	50.1	75	..	0	—0.10
Dwarka	82.7	61.7	79	..	0	0
Veraval	82.9	57.8	44	..	0	—0.32
Rajkot	86.8	49.0	27	..	0	—0.24
Bhavnagar Para	85.8	55.6	38	..	0	—0.20
Surat	89.0	66.7	70	..	0	—0.13
Ahmedabad	88.5	58.0	33	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	89.4	51.3	37	..	0	—0.14
Neemuch	80.0	49.0	47	..	0	—0.19
Indore	82.4	49.1	50	..	0.11	—0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.1	44.3	68	..	0.05	—0.39
Saugor	78.2	50.2	33	..	0.09	—0.33
Hoshangabad	79.7	48.4	61	..	0	—0.45
Khandwa	85.0	48.3	52	..	0	—0.44
Akola	85.9	50.3	46	..	0.46	—0.01
Amroati	83.0	59.3	48	..	0	—0.57
Nagpur	81.7	50.1	65	..	0	—0.74
Chanda	82.5	50.2	77	..	0.62	—0.15
Raipur	79.0	55.8	61	..	0.33	—0.13
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.5	69.5	79	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	89.9	64.7	48	..	0.81	0.34
Mormugao	81.3	67.1	83	..	0.94	—0.07
Karwar	87.3	63.0	78	..	1.07	—0.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	50.3	45	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	86.2	47.4	51	..	0.70	0.05
Poona	84.8	49.3	71	..	0.33	—0.54
Sholapur	85.3	55.5	46	..	0.89	—0.12
Bijapur	83.2	51.5	53	..	0.39	—0.58
Belgaum	81.2	54.9	51	..	0.94	—0.63
Aurangabad	82.7	50.2	47	..	0.64	0.03
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.1	52.0	62	..	0.78	0.15
Hyderabad	81.0	56.0	79	..	0.79	—0.14
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.7	71.1	73	..	8.15	5.22
Calicut	86.0	72.5	82	..	13.02	7.97
Cochin	86.9	73.9	73	..	8.20	1.16
Colombo	85.5	69.8	92	..	26.04	12.12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82	7 64.5	79	..	20.78	15.23
Bellary	86.1	60.7	77	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	87.6	67.1	83	..	9.32	5.78
Madras	85.7	70.2	77	..	20.79	5.76
Bangalore	82.3	62.3	75	..	3.31	0.32
Coimbatore	78.5	68.7	91	0.22	6.31	2.74
Trichinopoly	77.6	71.5	80	0.21	10.12	4.48
Negapatam	88.5	68.5	89	1.10	16.64	—2.44

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing.

B13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 9th December 1915 was 30.190 inches For temperature corrections applicable to merourial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anaroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth. on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth. on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	9	m 0 54	30 9	9	m 6 59	18 5
		0 47a	27 3		6 44a	13 4
FRI.	10	m 1 41	30 4	10	m 7 51	18 5
		1 41a	26 9		7 33a	14 6
SAT.	11	m 2 29	29 7	11	m 8 47	18 4
		2 58a	26 1		8 23a	15 7
SUN	12	m 3 18	28 8	12	m 9 51	18 5
		3 40a	25 6		9 20a	17 0
MON	13	m 4 9	27 7	13	m 10 57	18 6
		4 52a	25 0		10 35a	18 7
TUE	14	m 5 4	26 7	14	m 0 2a	18 5
		6 19a	24 11		11 57a	20 0
WED	15	m 6 3	25 10	15	0 58a	17 11
		7 42a	25 4			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 9 (Thursday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 1m
" 10 (Friday)	" 7h. 0m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 11 (Saturday)	" 7h. 1m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 12 (Sunday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 2m.
" 13 (Monday)	" 7h. 2m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 14 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.
" 15 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 3m.	" 6h. 3m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November 21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	" December 6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	" " 13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

X'MAS! X'MAS!! X'MAS!!!

THE ENGLISH TRADING Co

Present their Best Compliments of the Season to their Customers and request the favour of their kindly inspecting the huge varieties of **Toys, Dolls, Games, Fancy Goods and Presentation Articles** laid out for show in their large premises at Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ltd., and which will be given away at marvellously low prices to suit every pocket.

JUST UNPACKED

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FACE POWDERS

and all other Toilette Requisites

by

ROGER & GALLET

AND

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SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

TREACHER & Co., Ltd.

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BARGAINS IN

JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE

CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, TOILET PREPARATIONS AND PERFUMES.

In spite of the prices of all these articles having advanced considerably since the outbreak of the War we are offering most of our stock

AT COST PRICES TO CLEAR.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

ESTIMATE OF AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Washington, Dec. 8.

The Preliminary Estimate of the Cotton Crop is 11,375,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	15,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	..
" Imports	..	9,000
Mid. Americans	..	..7.77+11
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	..9.80+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	Jan. 12.65— 1
		Mar. 12.93 unchgd.
New York Official noon call		..Jan. 12.55—11
		Mar. 12.84— 8
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	Jan. 12.50— 4
		Mar. 12.82— 2

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.58	
Dec.-Jan.	7.57	
Jan.-Feb.	7.56	
Feb.-Mar.	7.54	
Mar.-Apl.	7.52	
Apl.-May.	7.48	+5
May-June	7.45	
June-July	7.41	
July-Aug.	7.38	
Aug.-Sept.	7.23	
Sept.-Oct.	7.06	
Oct.-Nov.	7.01	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Dec. 8th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
December.	7.53	
Dec.-Jan.	7.52	
Jan.-Feb.	7.51	
Feb.-March	7.49	
March-April	7.47	
April-May	7.43	Unchanged.
May-June	7.40	
June-July	7.36	
July-Aug.	7.33	
Aug.-Sept.	7.18	
Sept.-Oct.	7.01	
Oct.-Nov.	6.96	—1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	.. ..	5.20
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.35
" " "Fine"	..	5.50 + 5
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	5.65
" " "Fine"	..	5.95
M.G. Broach, "Good"	.. ..	6.70
" " "Fully Good"	..	6.85 +10
" " "Fine"	..	7.00
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	.. ..	5.15
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.30 + 5
" " "Fine"	.. ..	5.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	38.000
Day's Exports to Continent	5,000
Futures at New York, January	12.60
Previous closing price	12.60
Futures at New York, March	12.88
Previous closing price	12.89
Spot Cotton at New York	12.70
Previous price	12.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13
Previous price	12.13
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, January	12.47
Previous price	12.44
Futures at New Orleans, March	12.79
Previous price	12.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.71.50
Silver Commercial Bars	55 3/8

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 8th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
11,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	1,28,000
15,000 "	" Bombay	
1,02,000 "	" Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4		
" Bombay at 1-4		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay 11%		above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.		
Rs.		Rs.
2,79,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	25,29,000
18,50,000 "	" Bombay	
4.00,000 "	" Madras.	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32.		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32.		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay 11%		above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers:—		Rs.
Rs. 6,02,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	23,43,000
12,74,000 "	" Bombay	
4,67,000 "	" Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4		
" Bombay at 1-4		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay 11%		above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 69,99,000.

Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	26¾—3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China and America selling.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	unchgd. 5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	unchgd. 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	unchgd. 5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	unchgd. 5½
Interest day to day loans ..	unchgd. 4½
Interest 7 day market loans ..	unchgd. 4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	.. £1,104,000.
Consols 2½ %	58¾+¾
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½+½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..unchgd. 80½
Government Securities 3%	..unchgd. 69½
Exchange—On London at Paris Frs.	27.70+5

SKINS.

London, Dec. 8th.

Goat skin sale closed to-day strong with a good demand 745,000 sold

Goat skins

Madras Prime 3 pence higher

" medium 2 pence higher

" ordinary 2 pence higher

Bombay—one penny dearer.

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 8th.

3½%	1925/28	£ 90+½
4½%	1925/45	£97⅝+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 8th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian / Victorian / New South Wales	Jan. Paid	64

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Buyers.	46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Dec. Jan. Value unchgd.	61
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd.	68
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd.	61/3
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers unchgd.	70
Calcutta Linseed—Dec.-Jan. unchgd.	69
Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. Sellers New Terms unchgd.	62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec. Jan.	63+3d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Value	£10/12/6+2s. 6d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper unchgd.	£97½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£76½+¾
Copper Braziers	£110
Yellow Metal	13
Hard Spelter	nominal. 65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B.	
4 % F O B. Liverpool nominal	£24/10
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/11

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December.	19/10½
July-September	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	20
July-September	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December	21/9
July-Septembet	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December	21/10½
July-September	18/10½
Tone—Firm.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. sellers unchgd.	2/11½
Ceylon Rubber January	3/5—¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London Dec. 8td.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..	52/6
" " Mutton " ..	53
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Weak nomi nally.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years.

DON'T REMAIN STOUT.

TRY THIS NEW, SIMLPLE HOME CURE.

Sufferers from obesity will be interested in the following formula, which has been proved capable of reducing fat at the rate of nearly 1 lb. a day, and which is yet so simple that it can be made and used by anyone. Just get one dram of quassia chips and three ounces of cirola bark extract. Place the chips in a dish and pour a cupful of boiling water over them, letting them remain in it for one minute. Then strain the liquid through a cloth and mix it with the cirola bark extract. This lotion, if applied night and morning for about ten minutes, is absorbed through the pores of the skin and disperses the superfluous fat tissue, reducing weight to a surprising degree without the slightest ill effect.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The market this morning opened easy with G. Broach quoted at Rs. 289 but has since steadied on small buying and the news that New York close showed an advance of 10 points from the "noon call."

Some business is reported in K/Akola styles for March delivery.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

G. Broach April 291.

F. G. Bengal January 227.

F. K/Akola January 251/2.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.		Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	295	..	290	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	233/4	227	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Benzals	..	232	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	223	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	..	235	..	..	"
M. G. Mathla	..	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		270	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	..	268	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm.	..	250	..	..	"
Do.	..	250	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam		..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee		..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

owths.	1915–6	1914–5	Difference.
Khandesh ..	40,372	770 pl.	39,601
Central India ..	15,013	514 pl.	14,499
Barsi & Nagar ..	27,263	1,413 pl.	25,850
Berar ..	65,559	13,890 pl.	51,669
Central Provinces	11,994	6,251 pl.	5,743
Compta & Dharwar.Gr..	38.507		
North-Westerns.	24,101		
Coconada.	4,915	12,245 pl.	64,530
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	9,252		
Dhollera.. ..	32,786	4,608 pl.	28,178
Broach	3,000	25 pl.	2,975
Rajputana ..	19,618	.... pl.	19,618
N. W. Prov. ..	152,881	38,264 pl.	163,672
Sind-Punjab. ..	49,055		
Persian ..	1346	21 pl	325
American ..	....	....	..
Egyptian ..	171	251 —	80
Other Sorts ..	1,899	788 pl.	1,111
Total ..	496,732	79,081	pl. 417,651

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 9th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	248	236	226	..	Ready N. C.
	250	238	230	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab	..	228	218	..	Ready N. C.
(M.G.)	..	230	222	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	238	228	..	Ready N. C.
	..	238	228	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Barsee (M. G)	..	..	252	..	Ready N. C
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.)	..	252	244	..	Ready N. C.
(Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	254	246	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.,	..	250	242	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	248	..	Ready N. C.
	..	253	245	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum	..	261	253	..	Ready N.C.
Poolgaum(M.G	..	259	251	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready N. C.
	..	265	257	..	1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	269	261	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat.	..	270	262	..	Ready N. C.
(M.G.)	..	271	263	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	298	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	297	..	291	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathla (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	255	Ready O. C.
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	247	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	265	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadam allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 8th December, 1915:—

Cotton	13,519 Bales.
Wheat	20,998 cwts.
Linseed	8,750 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,647 "
Ginjellyseed	11,065 "
Poppyseed	522 "
Groundnuts	5,033 "
Castorseed	8,311 "
Rice	4,291 "
Myrabollams	1,286 "
Cottonseed	28,961 "
Mowraseed	2,724 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 9th—5.30 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi		
70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore		
70-30	45 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 13 0	7 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 11 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 15 0	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	44 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	38 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 14 0	8 6 0
Groundnuts	37 8 0	....
Mowraseed	3 14 0	4 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..	6 13 6	
Linseed May	9 6 0	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	44 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	191¼ Nominal.

No excuse for the pale and anæmic—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. A 17

60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190
60 d-s. Yokohama	155¼

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-8-0
Australian Do.	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-0-0
English Dragons	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares maintained a firm tone and presented an upward move.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 435.

Standards kept unchanged at Rs. 1,052½. Madhavji at Rs. 1,352½. Centrals at Rs. 1,910 and Kohinoors at Rs. 640.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 232½ and Crescent at Rs. 108½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 225 for January delivery.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 219 and Rs. 220. Preference at Rs. 163½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares closed at Rs. 111 (sellers). Deferred opened at Rs. 271½ but before close touched Rs. 276.

Gujrat Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 95.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 133½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,190 (sellers).

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 937½.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares improved to Rs. 185 and Alcock and Ashdown shares to Rs. 400.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 82½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 98 (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

At the share market to-day jute shares opened strong and attracted considerable number of buyers. Some very high prices were paid, Kelvin advancing from 317 to 340 and Alliance touching 353. The market however was irregular, certain stocks apparently being selected for operating in. There was a lull in the early part of the afternoon, but the market closed quite firm. There was again very little doing in other directions. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Raneegunge 27 to 27-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 345 to 353; Auckland (ord) 169 to 173; Barnagore (ord) 92; Belvedere (ord) 316 to 322; Budge Budge (ord) 450; Clive (ord) 119 to 121; Dalhousie (ord) 274; Empire (ord) 25-10 to 26-2; Fort Closter (ord) 410 to 406; Fort William (ord) 105 to 110-8; Howrah (ord) 224 to 226; Hooghly (prof.) 12-1 to 13; Kanknarrah (ord) 435 to 445; Kamarhatty (ord 315 to 325; Kelvin (ord) 322 to 340; Khardah (ord) 340; Lawrence (ord) 260 to 261; Northbrook (ord) 25-4 to 25.8; Reliance (ord) 198 to 205; Standard (ord) 329; s. 1 225 to 326; Union (ord) 441 to 426.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Bengal Steam 200 to 201 p.

Government paper, three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82 to 82-8 nominal and small lots were done at 82-10 to 82-14.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Nov. 11.

GOLD.

The external movements have been against the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

November 4th £500,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

November 4th £1,116,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

November 4th £500,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 4th £290,000 in sovereigns for S. America.

November 4th £200,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

November 4th £26,000 in sovereigns for Canada.

November 6th £748,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 6th £100,000 in sovereigns for Japan.

November 6th £131,000 in bar gold.

November 7th £315,000 in sovereigns for Spain.

November 7th £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on Swiss account.

November 8th £150,000 in sovereigns set aside on Miscellaneous account.

November 9th £500,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.

November 9th £200,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £1,594,000.

The "Statist" issued a series of index numbers calculated upon the prices of 45 commodities.

The average of the prices during the years 1867-1877 inclusive were to represent 100.

The purchasing power of a sovereign at different dates can be contrasted by the use of these indices.

It may be gathered from these given below that a period of great cheapness set in after the basis 100 was fixed, and that the index numbers did not rise again to 100 until the seventh month of the present war. The index number for the first year of war was only 98.

1867-1877	100
1878-1887	66
1890-1899	88
1905-1914	79
Aug. 1914-July 1915	98
Aug. 1914	87.9
September 1	89 3
October	89 8
November	88.8
December	91.6
Jan. 1915	96.4
February	100.9

SILVER.

The market continues to be in good heart, and prices were well maintained, though some fluctuations were recorded.

Continental demand has been well in evidence so much so, that a further amount of the London stock has been absorbed.

China has been a rather uncertain factor figuring sometimes on the same day as a seller and a buyer.

In reckoning the transactions for this quarter during the week, the sales have exceeded the purchases.

Some interest has been taken by the Indian Bazaars, though the purchases have been but slight.

The recognition of Gen. Carranza and the measure of support accorded to him by the U. S. Government will doubtless increase ultimately the export of silver as well as of silver ores from Mexico.

This contingency may be some set off against the reduction of London stocks.

The strength of the market lies in the large demand for Coinage of which, in present circumstances, no diminution should be anticipated.

An Indian Currency Return for November 7th gave details as following lakhs of Rupees:

Notes in Circulation 62, 74.

Reserve in Silver Coin 35, 55.

Gold Coin and Bullion 7, 04.

Gold in England 6, 15.

The stock in Bombay consists of 6,300 bars, as compared with 6,500 last week.

A shipment of 1,200,000 ozs. has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

November 5 24 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 6 24 5/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 8 24 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 9 24 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 10 24 3/8 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

November 11 24 7/16 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week 24.395 cash. No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is the same as that fixed a week ago.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending on December 7 in Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Kolhapur and Rewa Kantha. Standing crops were generally in good condition, except in parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, where they were withering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, Kaira, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Naisik. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of four districts in Sind and Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Gujarat, fallen in the Deccan and the Karnatak and were steady elsewhere.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

MAKING SLOW HEADWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

Plague appears to be slowly but surely making headway in Poona during the past few months. In the months of July, August and September, Poona City registered three, three and four cases respectively all of which were set down as imported. The first indigenous case was recorded on 2nd October and during this month plague figures took a sudden bound upward, 36 cases being recorded of which 28 were indigenous. The return for November shows 16 cases, almost all of which are indigenous. Lonawli, Miraj, Sangli, Talegaon, Sholapur and Barsi are some of the places which have helped to reinfect our town, but now that we have started on our own it is quite likely we shall start infecting other places. As in the city so in the Cantonment October set plague going locally, there being 19 cases and 14 deaths in that month in the Cantonment, mostly in the Sholapur Bazar. November recorded 7 cases and 4 deaths. The city returns for December are not available just yet, but if the disease continues as in former years it is quite probable that it will go on fluctuating.

Price Refunded if not found according to Advertisement.

MESMERISM RING.

SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This wonderful Mesmerism Ring has been made with great labour of materials having astonishing magnetic and electrical powers. This wonderful ring is full of magical powers. The past, the present and the future can be very easily ascertained through it in an instant. Interviewing the dead or the living, the AVATARS, etc., knowing about things thousands of miles away, about buried wealth, about the illness of a patient, tracing a lost thing, getting answers to most secret questions, and thousands of such other wonderful feats can be accomplished through this ring in an instant. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Directions will accompany the parcel. To be had of

Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY,

DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honorable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them....."

Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just Try.

NOWO NEVER

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, Dec. 9.)

Privilege leave for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for three months and twenty days is granted with effect from the 3rd November 1915 to Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

Captain F. Miller, 108th Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, vice 2nd Lieutenant W. R. Elphick.

Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at Law, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to exercise the powers which may be conferred under section 202 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, upon Presidency Magistrates other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. W. B. Manley, First Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of seven days of the furlough granted to him.

A temporary appointment of Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules on Rs. 500 per mensem has been created for a period of six months from the 15th December 1915, and Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal will hold it and do duty as Extra Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb V. N. Barve, Deputy Superintendent of Police of Sholapur, is granted, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to two years.

Major L. H. R. Ames, 75th Carnatic Infantry, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in Belgaum to be Magistrates of the First Class in that district:—

Mr. Kotrabasappa Gurpadappa Bhavikatti, Mamlatdar, Parasgad and Mr. Bhimreddi Krishnareddi Kurtkoti, Mamlatdar, Gokak.

Mr. A. G. Sievwright, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. Chimanlal Maneklal Javeri, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jambusar.

Mr. Manilal Harilal Vakil, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jambusar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yawal.

Mr. Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yawal, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Murbad.

Mr. Kalabhai Vallabhram Mehta, Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Murbad, to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge, Godhra.

Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Godhra, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dhandhuka and Gogha.

Mr. Vishnu Sitaram Nerurkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. Vishnu Parasharam Raverkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Vengurla.

Mr. Hariprasad Narushankar Mehta, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chiplun.

Mr. Chandramukhram Dhanvantram Pandya, Acting Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chiplun, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur.

Mr. Shrinivas Rav Padki, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hongal, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sirsi.

Mr. Bodho Gopal Kadkol, Acting Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sirsi, to act as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. Sumitra Anantaya Hattyangadi, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bail-Hongal.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale to be substantive pro tem. Extra Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, during the absence of Mr. V. A. Gonehalli on special duty, with effect from 5th September 1915, pending further orders, Mr. P. C. Patil reverting.

Mr. Eracshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D. is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with leave on medical certificate for three months, with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months.

Mr. Madan Lal Khanna is nominated as a candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for appointment as a probationer for the Provincial Forest Service.

Major W. M. P. Wood as a Trustee of the Port of Aden vice Major A. H. E. Mosse.

The Assistant Collector, Haveli, being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar for the district of Poona whenever the City Magistrate of Poona is not a Christian.

The services of the Rev. H. G. England, Chaplain of Sukkur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 20th December, 1915.

The Reverend S. E. Hickox, Additional Chaplain at Karachi, is appointed Chaplain of Sukkur as a temporary measure with effect from the 20th December 1915.

The Rev. D. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Principal of Wilson College, Bombay, has been appointed to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, vice the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

1st. Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—William Primrose Pechey to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 1st September 1915.

Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Haldar to be Assistant Collector of Satara.

Assistant Surgeon V. L. Sathe, L.M. & S., was appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Military Assistant Surgeon A. B. D'Souza, with effect from the 7th October 1915.

Mr. Hassamal Baharmal Shivdasani to be Assistant Collector or Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. E. Modi, Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer, High Court, Bombay is granted privilege leave from the 25th November 1915 to the 23rd December 1915.

Mr. Manchershah Behramji Sanjana, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT POONA.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 8.

A meeting of the representative citizens of Poona was held at the Collector's office yesterday afternoon for the purpose of forming a Reception Committee for wounded soldiers arriving in Poona.

One of the first duties of the Committee will be to provide light refreshments at the railway station for such wounded soldiers as arrive at Poona.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust Poard Meeting, 3 p.m.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Memorial Meeting, Congress Pandal, Churchgate Station, 5-45 p.m.

Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon.

SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Bombay First Extra Race Meeting, Mahaluxmi.

Salvation Army Industrial Exhibition and Sale of Work, Town Hall, noon

MONDAY, Dec. 13.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Lord Willingdon's XII v. All-India XII.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. K. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 10.

302.—In accordance with Divisional Area Order No. 981 dated 6th December 1915, Lieut. A. W. Puttick, is granted six months leave out of India on Medical Certificate.

303.—Enrolments. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—

No. 8795 Vol. S. Smith.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.

Dec. 9.

1030—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 5th instant:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sgt. A. A. Spilling.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sgt. H. T. Binks.

1031—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next the 11th instant for Fort Manning at 7-0 a.m. The Parade detailed for the 11th instant at Colaba for Officers and Sergeants is cancelled.

1032—Motor Cycles.

All members in possession of Motor Cycles will submit their names with the number of the cycles to the Adjutant's Office before the 20th instant.

1033—Clothing.

All greatcoats and waterbottles to be returned to Headquarters Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, as soon as possible.

1034—Strength.

No. 1480 Gunner F. Hills No. 2 Company having left the Station is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 1-12-15.

1035—Leave.

No. 302 Gunner J. McQuade is granted one months leave from the 14th instant.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1036—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 12th instant at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercises.

Sunday 12th instant at 5-0 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lieut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1-t Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday.

March.—"A Bunch of Roses .....Chapi
Overture.—Crown Diamonds .....Auber
Valse.—Zigeunersprimas .....Kalman
Selection.—"Song's and Dances of Northern Europe .....Kuhner
Song (Cornet Solo).—"Rose in the Bud" .....Forster
Melodies from.—The Geisha .....Jones
Galop.—John Peel .....Hunt.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Babu Hemchandra Sarkar, will conduct the weekly divine service in the Local Prarthana Mandir on Sunday next at 5-30 p.m.

SETH DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary during November last was 2428. Among them the number of new admissions was 448. The average daily attendance was 81.

TELAGU STUDENTS UNION.

Mr. L. Narsinhamoo Garu will deliver a lecture in Telagu on "The Andhras" under the auspices of the Telagu Bal Dnyanottejak Samaj, on Sunday, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Telagu Hall.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are invited by the University Registrar from graduates of the University of Bombay for the Government of India Scholarship which has been placed at the disposal of the University next year. They should be forwarded to the University Registrar so as to reach him not later than Thursday, the 17th February 1916.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Mr. Jalbhoy D. Bharda, Principal of the Bombay New High School will deliver a lecture at the above Institute on Wednesday the 15th instant at 6 p.m. on "Egypt, the Land of Mummy." The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides. The lecture is open to the public. Mr. C. M. Cursetjee will preside.

A MOTOR CAR ON FIRE.

Kashia Pandu a workman in the employ of Messrs. Hyland and Company, was engaged in removing old paint from a motor car with a blow lamp when the petrol tank caught fire. On an alarm being raised the Fire Brigade turned up but the fire was put out before their arrival. The damage done to the car is estimated at Rs. 400.

THE IDEAL SEMINARY.

Under the auspices of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School a series of lectures on 'Great Men" has been arranged to be delivered on every Thursday at 9 p.m. in Gamdevi Municipal Boys' School. The first lecture of the series was delivered last Thursday by Mr. A. S. Dholeker, on "Bernard Palisey," a great French potterist.

The second lecture of the series will be delivered to-night by Mr. R. R. Desai on "Sir Benjamin Francklin."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and two deaths from plague on Wednesday, two of the attacks being reported from Mahim, and one attack each from Worli and Byculla, and the deaths from Mahim and Worli. There was one case of small-pox, but none of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 68, as compared with 77 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 84 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,972, out of which 20 were found to be plague-stricken.

LAW EXAMINATION PRIZES.

In consequence of the change in the academical year in the Faculty of Law the Syndicate of the Bombay University have resolved that the next award of the Prizes, Scholarships, etc., attached to the Law Examinations of the University be made on the results of the Examinations to be held in March 1916 and that thereafter such award be made on a comparison of the results of the Examinations held in October and March in every academical year.

FATALITY IN A GODOWN.

An inquest was held yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Mukund Genu, a Hindu labourer, aged about forty.

The deceased was a sewer of gunny bags. On the 6th instant he was sitting with his back to a pile of to tied bundles of sacks when a stack from above gave way and the deceased was buried under it. He was taken out when he was conscious and said he was not much hurt. He was taken home but as his condition became worse he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUSPECTED INFANTICIDE.

A municipal sweeper whilst working at Charni Road, on Wednesday noticed the dead body of a newly born male child lying on a piece of cloth in the maidan, and gave information to the police. The body was removed to the morgue where a post mortem examination showed a bruise on the front of the neck. There were also internal signs of suffocation.

At a Coroner's inquest held yesterday the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to suffocation but how caused there was no evidence to show.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 4th instant occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 5, Surat Town and Port 52, Other places in Surat District 2, Thana Port 1, Kalyan Port 3, Other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 188, Satara District 61, Ahmednagar District 8, Poona Town 3, Other places in Poona District 84, Sholapur Town 82, Other places in Sholapur District 382, Alibag Port 1, Other places in Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 306, Hubli Town 19, Other places in Dharwar District 155, Bijapur District 60, Kanara District 6, Karachi District 7, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 341, Surat Agency 2, Kathiawar Agency 1, Satara Agency 8, Akalkote State 55 and Bijapur Agency 11. Total 1,845.

REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

According to a Bombay Government Notification just issued the revision of the electoral rolls of the Mahomedan community for the purposes of election of Additional Members of the Bombay Legislative Council by that community has been commenced from the 8th instant and will be completed on or about the 31st instant. 31st January 1916 will be the date for publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the electoral rolls so revised. The Divisional Commissioners are appointed to be Returning Officers for their respective Divisions and the Collector of Bombay to be Returning Officer for the City of Bombay.

The revision of the electoral roll of the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind will be commenced and completed about the same ates as above and the revised roll will be published in the "Sind Official Gazette" on 31st proximo.

TO-MORROW'S RACING AT MAHALUXMI.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Lady Douglas 9-9, Pension 9-1, Lord Ready 7-10, St. Alban 9-7, Manobel 8-10, Kit Grey Leg 7-9, Creole 9-7, Bonfire 8-0, Kitty Kent 7-2.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Samnile, Arrow, Revivor, Royal Court, Bhatty Chief, Black Hussar and Ajax.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mombassa, Active, Victory, Challenger, Huddai, Royal Duke and Highborn.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Zoolphokarr, Durban, Beam, Present, Hongkong, Winchester and Bahlool.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ajaney, Paradise, Crescent, Tawakul, Highland, Engine, Monaco, Arabian Consul, British Consul, Galloping Lad, Kassum and Cornwall.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Flying Machine, Anaz, Lord Satu, Lot, Columbus, Jowan, English Spot, Shatra, Safe and Guldasta.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

The two games played this evening in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were one between the 4th Wilts. and the Poona United Recreation Club and the other between the Bombay Customs and the Staff and Departmental Club. In the first match the erratic shooting of the Wilts accounted in a great part for the poorness of their score, while the Poona United missed a few chances and won the match by five goals to one.

A hard fought game was looked for and realized in the other match. Playing downhill the Staff and Departmental Club were able to finish the first period with one goal to their credit against the other's nil. This advantage the Customs neutralised in the second half when they scored twice and thus ran out the victors by two goals to one.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Editor of the "Marhatta" and "Kesari" has gone to Calcutta and has been conferring with the leading Congressmen of Bengal with a view to bring about a compromise in the Congress party in India.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION.

NEW BUILDINGS OPENED.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon performed the opening ceremonies of the "King Edward" and "William Booth Memorial Silk School" Buildings, yesterday evening, in Ripon Road and Sankli Street, Byculla.

These Social Institutions form a part of the Scheme which was outlined in connection with the Bombay Budget introduced in March of this year. The King Edward Industrial Home, as is well known, is for the accommodation of stranded Europeans. The home was opened in 1909 by Lord Sydenham and is now well established. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Institution last year which was in rented premises in Clare Road. This Institution is undoubtedly an asset to the City. It provides a Home and industry for stranded men without pauperising them, and while helping them on their feet, through the Labour Bureau, they are able to go out to situations and earn an honest living. The principal industry is the collecting, sorting and pressing of waste paper for remanufacture. Some five horse vans are daily in the city collecting the paper in gunny bags provided to firms and offices and some 80 persons are daily employed in sorting, etc. This is a more sanitary way of disposing of this kind of refuse than throwing it on the Municipal dust bin or allowing it to accumulate and become a menace to public health. Thus with waste labour such refuse is being turned into good account.

On their arrival Lord and Lady Willingdon were received by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker and other prominent officers of the Salvation Army. They were accompanied by the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Lady Helen Brassey and Captain Gannon A.D.C.

ADDRESS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

After hymns had been sang and prayers offered the following address was presented to his Excellency: Your Excellency. On the 23rd March of last year the Foundation Stone of the group of institutions which we are erecting in Bombay as a Memorial to our late Founder, William Booth, was laid by your Excellency. Two of the buildings of this group are now completed and ready for opening, and we deeply appreciate your kindness in consenting to preside over the Opening Ceremony. We are also most grateful to her Excellency Lady Willingdon for taking part in the ceremony.

"THE KING EDWARD."

Our Industrial Home for Europeans was established some four years ago at the request of Government in a rented building, from which it is now transferred to occupy the commodious premises where we now stand.

In three years 432 men have passed through the Home, giving an average of 160 per annum. Of these 76 per cent. have been satisfactory, and only 24 per cent. unsatisfactory. We believe this average will serve to show that a very large proportion of the men cared for have taken advantage of the help offered them by the Home. 40 per cent. of these have been found positions or restored to their friends by ourselves, while 35 per cent. after being tided over their difficulties, have been able to make their own arrangements. One per cent. have died.

We think we may fairly call The King Edward the Premier Working Man's Hotel of India. We do not, of course, seek to rival the magnificence of the Taj, or Majestic or Watson's. That would be beyond the reach of the present banking accounts of our customers. But we venture to say that if there is not luxury, there will be comfort, if their is not wealth, there will be health and the bills which we present to our customers will not be likely to lessen but rather to increase in days to come their balance at the bank.

THE SILK SCHOOL AND WORKSHOPS.

The second Institution which is being opened by your Excellency to-day is our Silk School and Workshops, which are intended to serve the double purpose:—

First, of seeking to revive and stability what has of late years been regarded as a decadent industry;

Second, of providing employment for a certain number of the occupants of our group of Institutions.

Thus we hope to hit, but not to kill, two birds with one benevolent stone, which will benefit and bless them both.

At the school itself, your Excellency will see something of the arrangements already made, and the Prospectus of that Institution contains further particulars. One advantage of this school is that it does not stand alone. In a vast country like India not one but many Silk schools will be needed before Government and the well-wishers of the industry can hope to place it on a satisfactory basis. The Bombay Silk School is affiliated to the Tata Silk School of Bangalore, and to the O'Dwyer Silk School of Simla, besides 20 other smaller schools and silk centres, under the direction of the Salvation Army, where mulberries have been planted, silkworms grown, and silk reeled, spun, twisted, bleached and woven. We are not, therefore, embarking on an enterprise of which we are ignorant. Already the nimble fingers of our criminal tribes dispose of nearly two tons of cocoons per month. In round figures about two millions of silkworms are required to furnish us with our monthly supply of cocoons, while for each year we require the services of 24 millions of these industrious workers. When I mention that these silkworms require for their support about 8,000 tons of leaves, the produce of about two lakhs of mulberry trees, and that the trees are grown and the silk produced and reeled within the confines of the Indian Empire, your Excellency will, I believe, agree with us that the Silkworm does not deserve to be treated by our Agricultural and Industrial Departments with the parsimony which contrasts so strongly with the generous treatment she receives in other lands.

For these two fine properties, which will so greatly facilitate our task, we are indebted to the generosity of Mr. Ratan Tata and to the assistance kindly promised by your Excellency's Government.

In conclusion, we would again thank your Excellency for having honoured this Opening Ceremony with your presence, which will give these Institutions that early impetus which is so necessary for their future success.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY.

In rising to speak Lord Willingdon said that he had an uncomfortable feeling in his mind that the ladies and gentlemen whom he had met so often during the last few days, must not only be sick of his voice but he himself was rather getting sick of making speeches. He remembered very well the occasion when he came here nearly two years ago and laid the foundation of the great memorial to their founder. On that occasion he had expressed to the audience present his feelings and personally he had considerable experience of the Salvation Army of what an enormous benefit it was to all the countries for the uplifting and in the general social uplifting of the poorer classes and the downward classes in every country. He had no intention to repeat all what he said then. His special object in coming there was to show his appreciation of the Army's work done in India and to open these two fine buildings which were ready now for such extremely useful purposes.

Referring to the Industrial Home he could imagine nothing more useful in this country than what Commissioner Booth Tucker called the Taj Hotel for the poorer classes. Many Europeans came out to India far away from their home, away from their house and family through some mischance and the Salvation Army held out its hands to make up for the loss of all. He could imagine nothing better than this. He would like to express his thanks as the Governor of the Presidency for the help the Salvation Army was giving in the administration of this Presidency by this Home. Another matter which had struck him was this. The hotel life was generally rather an expensive matter. On the other hand, their hotel was likely to be an extremely profitable thing. He did not know how they managed this strange and magical scheme, but he hoped that their Industrial Home would prosper in the future.

Lord Willingdon continuing said that he had interested himself considerably in the handloom and silk industry. It was a very important industry in this country and anything that could be done to revive that industry and to give it a chance to compete successfully, proper help should be given to that organisation.

DEALING WITH CRIMINAL CLASSES.

He would observe further that the Salvation Army had given an enormous amount of help to the Government right through India in dealing with a certain situation—in dealing with the criminal classes—a situation which has always been of intense difficulty for the Government to solve. The Salvation Army was tackling that question with complete success. And for that reason he, as the Governor of the Presidency, was extremely grateful. They might be aware that in the town of Bijapur the Government of Bombay were doing some useful work with the help of Mr. Kabraji and another officer. They had started with the dealing of criminal tribes and he hoped that they would succeed. Let the Government of Bombay and the Salvation Army work in co operation with regard to the criminal tribes and thus help those poor people, who had been for generations brought up for dacoity and counterfeiting coins, to make satisfactory and good citizens of India. That was practically all he had to say. With the opening of these two buildings he hoped that they would be of intense value to this town and country. He wished them every future prosperity.

The party then went and inspected the various buildings. First of all they went to the King Edward Building which is equipped as a "Hotel for poor Europeans" and thence to the Silk School. Their Excellencies and the visitors inspected with very great interest the different looms and the work turned out and were agreeably surprised at the energy and industry of the Salvation Army.

At the time of Lord and Lady Willingdon's departure Sankli Street was lined with the workers of the Salvation Army, thus presenting an extremely picturesque sight.

TELEGU SAMMELAN.

It is proposed to hold in Bombay on Friday, the 31st instant, a Sammelan or Conference of Telegus of Maharashtra for the purpose of deliberating upon questions affecting the educational and social progress of the community.

The following among other subjects will be considered at the Conference:—Spread of elementary and higher education in the community; establishment of reading rooms and libraries for Telegu-speaking people at various centres; establishment of hostels for Telegu students; increasing the utility of the existing educational funds; spread of Telegu language; establishment of co-operative credit societies among Telegus; starting of a monthly magazine to further the interests of the community; retrenchment in expenditure at marriage festivities; discouragement of child marriages; completion of marriage ceremonies in one day; and temperance.

The proceedings of the meeting will be conducted in Telugu, Marathi, English and Hindi.

A committee has been formed, consisting of Messrs. Manaji Rajooji Kalewar, Sayaji Nagooji and Rajoo Babaji, to make all arrangements for the meeting, which will be held in the compound of the Telegu Girls' School at Kamatipura Bazaar Road.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR LADIES AT MEMORIAL MEETING.

As several ladies have expressed to the Sheriff a desire to be present at the Public Meeting to be held in the Congress Mandap near Church Gate Station this evening at 5-45 p.m., arrangements have been made to reserve the first three rows of the seats for them.

MAHOMEDAN SHIA ASNA ASHARI COMMUNITY.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

At a meeting held last Sunday of the Mohomedan Khoja Shia Asna Ashari Community, Seth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, J. P., was unanimously elected President and Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji was also unanimously elected Vice-President. The Mahomedan Shia Asna Ashari Community is a community consisting of many prominent Khoja Mahomedans. The affairs of this community are managed on constitutional lines. The whole community once every three years elects a Consulting Committee conprising about 112 members and a Working Committee of 28 members from the members of the Consulting Committee. There are also elected two honorary secretaries, two treasurers and two auditors. A paid manager and a clerical staff are also kept.

The Community has established a Girls' School in the name of the late Messrs. Lalji Sajan and Hirji Alarakhia, a Midwifery Establishment in the name of the late Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and a Madrassa for teaching Korane-sheriff to children. Regular yearly reports of the administration of the community's funds and affairs are published. The first President and Vice-President were the late Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram C.I.E. and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed who took a keen interest in placing the community's affairs on constitutional lines, and ever since then it has been working on the same lines and principles.

Seth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, the present President has been Vice-president since the death of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the late Mr. Hasumbhoy Visram being elected President after his brother the late Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram C.I.E.

Seth Abdoolabhoy Lalljee who is one of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay City, has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of the community. He is also well-known among the mercantile community as the head of the firm of Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalljee, the large exporters and importers of grain and sugar, the cotton mill-owners, proprties of extensive Salt-works and Government military contractors who have made enormous supplies during the present war.

Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanjee, the Vice-president is also a leading Mahomedan and one of the leading merchants of Bombay. He is also a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is one of the secretaries of the Moslem League and takes great interest in the welfare of the community.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

The following were present at a dinner party at Government House last night:

Sir Stanley and Lady Batchelor, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jardine and Mrs. Jardine, Mr. T. W. Birkett and Mrs. Birkett, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Cavalliere Dr. G. Gorio, Colonel R. Woolcombe, Mrs. Woolcombe and Miss Woolcombe, Mr. S. M. Edwardes and Mrs. Edwardes, Major W. Glen Liston, Mr. B. W. Kissan, Mr. J. A. Pope, Mr. H. R. Greaves and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. C. F. D. Tennant and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. R. Aitken, and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Paterson Brown and Mrs. Paterson Brown, Mr. J. M. P. Muirhead, Mr. A. M. Clarke, Captain A. D. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis, Captain R. C. N. Palairet and Mrs. Palairet, Mr. H. W. Jamieson and Mrs. Jamieson, Mr. N. Meranji Goculdas, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna and Mrs. Sethna, Mr. Pherozeshah B. Petit, the Hon. Mr. Stuart, Major Savel, and Mrs. Savel.

The house party included:—Sir William Clark, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, Lt.-Colonel J. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, Captain Mac-Ewan, Their Excellencies and Staff.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The following was the sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on the 8th December, 1915:—Regular Bills, amount Rs. 30,000, at the rate of 1s. 4d.; Telegraphic Transfers (immediate,) amount Rs. 25,30,000, at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d.; Telegraphic Transfers (deferred,) amount Rs. 23,40,000, at the rate of 1s. 4d. Allotment of Council Bills for the next week is Rs. 50 lakhs.

In order to bring together in a readily accessible form the law contained in the different sets of Defence of India Rules the Legislative Department has undertaken their consolidation and the result will shortly be issued as the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915.

Mr. A. S. Mangor, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Railway Board is placed on special duty under the Metallurgical Inspector and will relieve Mr. L. V. Pont who will resume his substantive appointment of Assistant Signal Engineer, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE ANTI-MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I request space for the following in your esteemed paper?

Although not a partisan of any clique in particular, in Bombay, but, in full sympathy with honest and constitutional agitation, I was led out of curiosity, last night to attend the supposed meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay to protest against the holding of the session of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay this year. Sir, what did I, along with a few others, see, but a repetition of the alleged comedy of Poona? Was the meeting a success? Yes, if one is to lay down the standard of numbers. There were from six to seven thousand persons or more in attendance, including Hindu ghatis, wayfarers and beggars from the by-lanes. It appeared to me that some of the mills were emptied of their workmen and Bhendi Bazar of its frequenters. I saw a Pathan—probably the weaving or carding master—attending to the seating of the mill-hands and a hakim (?) saheb attending to the voters of the Bhandi Bazar section and streets. Yet a couple of the speakers had the audacity to proclaim this ignorant rabble, the largest representative Mahomedan gathering they ever saw in their public career—in one case extending to thirty years. Sir, it was an open-air *tamasha*, to which any passer-by was welcome. I have seen larger gatherings on the last day of Moharram or Dusera holiday. To continue, Sir, the front sofas were occupied by say about 30 to 40 decent people, mostly half educated and ignorant of politics (the proposer of the 2nd Resolution pronounces it "polly.tacks") as any ignorant person can wish for. The sofas in rear were given over to Pathans and bhistis of the by-lanes near by. Of these 30 or 40 persons, half a dozen were Boras, some of whom appeared to be grocers and the like shop-keepers, and, besides, a sprinkling of Khojas, Memons, etc. "Ye Mahomedans of Bombay, these be your representatives," who have protested against the holding of the All-India Moslem League session in Bombay. Sir, leaving aside the farcical side, let me, by your kind permission, endeavour to examine the threadbare arguments of the Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed and Mr. Budrudin A. Kur. Their harangues, compressed for the sake of brevity, give the following problems for solution:

1. Why should we and it is not sensible to, embarrass the British Government by putting forth India's claims at a time when it, (the Government), is engaged in a deadly conflict with a ruthless enemy.
2. If it was considered not wise to hold the session of the League last year on account of the war, why should it change its views this year?
3. Is it advisable to be in a hurry? Take or copy the example of Ireland, where her domestic quarrels have been laid aside in face of the Empire's danger.

Sir, every thinking man has his own views. They may agree with the views of others, they may agree partly or differ entirely. From the little I have read in books, etc., and from regularly reading newspapers of different shades of views, I am led to form the opinion, that the case of India is distinct from other Dominions, inasmuch as she is governed by an alien race, who, however sympathetic, look at her with suspicious eyes. An oft-repeated saying was, "If Indians sat on burning coals and swore loyalty they should not be trusted." But, thank God, the present war has swept the saying out of existence. India tried in the hour of trial has been found faithful. The brightest jewel in the Crown of England is being polished in the blood of India's sons. If this is true (and who dares deny), what does India claim after 15 months of fiery ordeal? She claims now, she will claim at the Congress and League's meetings this year in Bombay, that, she be recognized and acknowledged as the true and loyal eldest daughter of the mother and be given an assurance that justice will be done to her. She is in a hurry to claim this. Why should she wait till after the war is ended to put forth her claim? Why or how would the mother be embarrassed? Last year the League session was not held, because India's test or trial had begun. This year the session will be held, because she has successfully come out of the ordeal. What will happen and what is there to fear? How would the holding of the session in Bombay, in the name of goodness, impede or hinder the prosecution of the war by the mighty empire of which we form a part. What good is it harping on such words as "embarrassment" etc., when one will not say in what shape that might be, or is expected to be? Lastly, Sir, the hon. gentleman advises us to take Ireland as an example. She was prepared to argue with rifles and bayonets. No Sir. India has nothing to learn from Ireland. Yours, etc.

MAHOMEDAN OBSERVER.

Bombay, December 5, 1915.

SAILORS' CHRISTMAS TREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As usual at this period of the year we again appeal for funds to provide a Christmas tree and dinner for our sailors.

We realize that this year there has been great demand on the public for their support of various charities, but we hope it will still be possible to find funds to enable us to give our sailors their usual Christmas entertainment. They deserve our help now more than ever.

Gifts of money, fruit, tobacco, or presents suitable for the Christmas tree will be most gratefully received. Gifts of money should be sent to the chaplain or to Mr. C. Fogerty or to the Secretary not later than the 15th of this month and other gifts not later than the 27th.

Trusting that our friends will help us as before.—Yours, etc.

J. W. BILBY, Chaplain.
C. FOGERTY, Superintendent.
C. H. JEFFRIES, Hon. Secretary.
Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Dec. 10, 1915.

GERMAN AND OTHER CULTURE.

The Germans declare that their culture is superior to that of any other nation and they would therefore impose it by the means of the sword on their neighbours. To deny that the Germans can lay great claims to culture would be childish, but to assert that their culture is pre-eminent is equally inaccurate. It is very difficult to ascribe superiority in culture to any one race over others, as far as the sum total of achievements go, but if there is such a people it is assuredly not the Germans. The only race in Europe to which this superiority over all others might be ascribed is the French. In pure science, in arts and in literature they have surpassed all their neighbours. The English run them close, though they cannot be said to equal them owing to the tremendous pull over of the French in the branch of Art. There has never been in the land of the Kaiser an assembly of high intellect to compare with the French Academy, nor any scientific institution of such distinction and with such a long record as the Royal Society. In modern science the two towering names are those of Darwin and Pasteur, neither of whom were Teutons, and great as the German chemists have been still the greatest was Mendeleef. Since the day of Goethe, Germany has produced not one outstandng litterateur, and any ten men picked out from the French Academy would tower head over shoulders above an equal number of Teuton confreres. Then, where is the superior culture to be found? In the world of Political Science? Here again Germany has taught the world nothing. Her politicians, far from being the pioneers of any system likely to cure old evils, have ever been reactionaries anxious to propagate feudalism. The modern Western world was born of the French Revolution; it is notorious that Germany was quite external to that stupenduous upheaval. Take the inventions of the last hundred years. The greatest of them in its effects has been the Railway. In this branch of science the Germans have been merely pupils, and not one single improvement, or new development of the permanent way, has come from them. The steamer, the aeroplane, the motor-car, the telephone, the telegraph, electricity, photography, phonographs, wireless, are not sprung from German genius, for in these the Teuton only imitated what others discovered. Even in the realm of Mars Germany has merely borrowed. The submarine, the machine-gun the revolver and the torpedo are not Teutonic although the ruthless use of them is. There is only one branch of the arts where the Germans can claim an incomprable position and that is in Music. In all the rest they are beaten always by the French, often by the British. Radium, one of the greatest discoveries of our day, was brought to light in a Paris laboratory by a Pole. And no one can dare to assert that there is a higher faculty of Medicine than the French, or to deny that the German doctors are always willing to profit by the experiments of the Paris hospitals. In spite of their strict disciplinary theories and boasts, only four years ago Herr von Jagow sent over a commission of enquiry to learn the Police system of England in order that the same might be taught to the gendarmes of Berlin! In municipal and communal government they have been only too willing to borrow from their two powerful rivals, but always without acknowledging the debt. Germany has rendered to civilisation many great services. The first of these is in Music. It is only in this Art that Germans have been really great. In all the rest they must take, on the evidence of facts always the third place, often the fourth. When Germans claim superior culture one need only repeat the names of Maeterlinck, Loti, Darwin, Pasteur, Curie, Orville Wright, Marconi, Edison, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Peguy, Claudel, Thackeray, Dickens, Swinburne, Malchewski, Alma-Tadema, Mickiewicz, Turner, de Bussy, Tschaikovsky and ask them to match them if they can with contemporaries from the Fatherland. We do not mean to belittle German culture blindly or to forget the world's enormous debts to such men as Haeckel, Mommsen, Heine, Harnack, Seeborg, Geldner, Max Muller, Sudermann, Hauptmann and von Ehrlich. We merely refute the idea, which is arrogantly and persistently advanced by a host of German writers of to-day, that Germany occupies the foremost place, a refutation based on widely known facts.

THE COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council, on Wednesday were, in marked contrast to those on the previous day. The discussion unexpectedly took quite a new turn. It could not, in any sense, be considered dull, but it was not very useful, and was largely irrelevant. Two resolutions of general importance came up for consideration, but one of them alone occupied the attention, of the Council during its two hours' sitting. The first resolution, which stood in the name of Mr. Upasani was, with the leave of the Council, placed before it in an amended form, and as such it recommended that Government should introduce instruction of the first three standards into selected higher vernacular schools and that the experiment should for the present, be made self-supporting. This recommendation was a very modest one, as attempting to meet to a very small extent the increasing demand for English education in the mofussil. Government, however, would not see their way to accept it—except with "a slight modification." This meant that instead of Government being asked to try this experiment, they should be requested "to consider the feasibility" of introducing it.

The Resolution which changed the aspect of the proceedings was proposed by Mr. Kamat and recommended the amendment of section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 so as "to enable persons practising indigenous systems of medicine to hold with the sanction of Government, appointments as Medical Officers in Municipal Dispensaries or other public institutions supported by local funds and conducted according to Indian systems of medicine." The section, as it stands, makes it impossible for municipalities to entertain the services of such medical practitioners. Mr. Sheppard intimated the intention of Government to amend the section so as to embody the principle on which the Resolution was based. Mr. Kamat therefore very properly confined his remarks to a discussion as to the form which the proposed amendment should take, and he expressly declared that it was not his object to discuss the comparative merits of Western and Ayurvedic or Unani systems. He merely desired to speak on the subject from the only standpoint from which it could be considered,—namely, the standpoint of the public; and in an able speech,—and Mr. Kamat is a very attractive speaker,—he presented his case very strongly, pointing out that the indigenous system is popular and that the majority of the people have no other relief available but that afforded by this system. Municipalities should therefore, he urged, be allowed, with the sanction of Government, to provide medical relief to the people through the practitioners of this system and the section should not stand in the way of this relief being given. The issue, as Sir Ibrahim pointed out later on in the debate, therefore, was a very narrow one and he proved this by asking some pertinent questions. Are a sufficient number of practitioners trained in the Western system available to satisfy the needs of the millions of India? The problem, therefore, was whether, apart from the faith of the majority of the people in the Ayurvedic system, they should be able to obtain indigenous medical relief at public expense or go without any medical relief at all. Under these circumstances any discussion on the comparative merits of Western and Eastern systems becomes altogether irrelevant. Surgeon-General Lyons and Lieut.-Colonel Jackson, however, failed to consider the question from the point of view of the people's needs, and in indulging in gratuitous denunciations of the Ayurvedic system as an antiquated and pernicious one, they altogether missed the point of the debate. The fact that both of them came prepared with a written dissertation on the advantages of the Western system and the evils of the Eastern system showed a somewhat cynical disregard of the sentiments of the large majority of the people of this country, and their attitude, was the more reprehensible, in view of the fact, emphasised by more than one member, that, when the Bombay Medical Act was before the Council in 1912, an assurance was given on behalf of the Government that it was not their intention to do anything that would interfere with or discredit the practice of the indigenous systems of medicine.

It is not surprising that several Indian members, speaking with some warmth, strongly resented this gratuitous introduction of a discussion on the comparative merits of Indian and Western systems of medicine, and the pouring of ridicule on the former in terms which were bound to cause deep pain to the majority of people who are interested in the Ayurvedic system, which has been spoken of in terms of respect by higher authorities than Surgeon-General Lyons and Colonel Jackson. Mr. Wacha very properly reminded the Council that they did not meet as a Medical Congress, but to make laws and amend laws, and he demonstrated the futility of the attempts which the Surgeon-General and Colonel Jackson had, with pontifical authority, made to proclaim the infallibility of the Western system of medicine which, not much unlike the Eastern system, had killed as many persons as it had cured. Mr. Sheppard in accepting the Resolution admitted that he was responsible for the fact that the discussion had been so prolonged. Lord Willingdon also admitted having given a fairly large latitude to members but explained that he did so because it appeared to him that the general interest which the question has created at this particular moment justified a full debate. But it appears to us that His Excellency's good intentions were largely defeated by the absurdly dogmatic attitude of the two official medical members.

THE ALLIES AND PEACE.

Mr. Asquith's statement in the House of Commons regarding the question of peace terms in reply to Mr. Snowden is, we fear, calculated to lead to wrong conclusions in the minds of many people, owing to the way in which it is phrased and the omission to telegraph the terms of the question put by the Labour member, who is one of a small band of people in England who imagine that peace can be arranged on terms which would leave Great Britain and her Allies without a shred of self-respect or with any confidence in the future. The Premier's statement it should be pointed out was merely platitudinous, and given we imagine, as an answer to a question which probably suggested that the Allies should make some advance in response to the ridiculous feelers which have been put out in the American press. Mr. Snowden also represents a section of opinion, which is very nervous lest Great Britain should be committed to the ultimate terms of peace without the sanction of Parliament. And all Mr. Asquith said was, that, if serious proposals for a general peace were submitted by the enemy, they would first be discussed by the Allied Governments, and it would be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into its confidence at the earliest possible moment. To which the public will say, "Of course. And now let us get on with the war!"

Notes of the Day.

Lord Inchcape's Threat.

People in this country will read with some apprehension the statement by Lord Inchcape at the meeting of the P. and O. Company, that, owing to the great rise in war prices it might be necessary to raise passenger rates. Whether such a proposal is actually justified by the present state of affairs it would not be safe to assert one way or the other, in the absence of all-important details regarding the year's working and the profits of the Company, with which Reuter, curiously enough, has failed to supply us. The other day it was announced by cable that the balance for the year amounted to half a million sterling, but we have no further information as to exactly what this means and the amount of the dividend. But, if working expenses have risen, so have freights, and our impression is that the P. and O. Company, one way and another, have probably done as well as other shipping companies out of the benefits which the war has brought to counteract its disadvantages in the shipping world. The only thing that we can be quite certain of, however, at the moment is that the ability of passengers to pay increased rates is undoubtedly non-existent, for *their* working expenses have also risen and they will very strongly resent, unless the position of the Company is very parlous, being called upon to recuperate it for the decline in the profits which the war may have caused. But let us wait and see the full report.

Elective Presidents of Municipalities.

Those who remember the circumstances under which the Government accepted in a modified form, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Resolution recommending elected presidents for City Municipalities at the July sittings of the Legislative Council, cannot but be disappointed at the answer given to his question on Wednesday, as to whether any practical steps had as yet been taken in the matter. The reply showed that the matter has not as yet got any further than the enquiry stage,—that is the reference to the Revenue Commissioners and the Collectors, whose opinions have been sought,—and are still awaited! The municipalities themselves apparently have not been consulted at all. When one remembers the circumstances under which the Hon. Member was persuaded to accept the modification of his resolution, this failure to make more progress in the matter is, as we have said, disappointing,—though a stronger expression might be used.

The New Sheriff.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, the newly appointed Sheriff of Bombay, comes of a well known family of Gowd Saraswat Brahmins, some of whose members have made their mark in the annals of the city. The late Hon. Mr. Narayan Vasudev Dabholkar, grandfather of Mr. Vasantrao, was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and a leading citizen of his day, of whom the late Mr. Maclean wrote that "he spoke and wrote English with a purity that put Europeans to shame." Mr. Vasantrao's father, the late Mr. Anandrao, was a member of the Corporation for several years, a Justice of the Peace and Hony. Presidency Magistrate. After his father's death, Mr. Vasantrao started his public life at an early age. In 1910 he was made a Justice of the Peace and the same year Government nominated him as a member of the Municipal Corporation. Since then Mr. Vasantrao has been a continuous and active member of the Corporation. He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation and is a municipal representative on the Acworth Leper Asylum Committee, in which he takes a keen interest. He is President of the Chikitsak Samooha Anglo-Vernacular Schools, which though belonging to his community, have thrown open their doors to members of all classes without distinction of caste or creed. Since the late Mr. Raghunath Khote's appointment as Sheriff in 1883, no member of the Marathi speaking Hindu communities of Bombay has been nominated up to now to that high position. Mr. Vasantrao is only 34 and is the youngest Sheriff Bombay ever had.

The Health of the City.

After the sudden rise in the death-rate experienced in the city a fortnight ago, it is reassuring to find that it had gone down materially last week. From 27.18 it came down to 24.63, or, if we leave aside the number of deaths among recent arrivals in the city and among roadside beggars, to 23.57. The total number of deaths stood at 464, which figure is considerably ahead of that of the corresponding week of last year, but much below the past quinquennial average, which was 560. Plague registered seven attacks and five deaths, being one attack less than in the previous week. Small-pox registered four attacks and two deaths. Cholera was absent. The mortality from other ailments was as follows:—Phthisis 23, other diseases of the respiratory system 139, tubercular diseases 16, malaria 11, enteric 2, debility and old age 70 and diseases of the nervous system 34. There were 600 live births during the week, 37 still-births and 3 premature births.

Telling Figures.

In the course of the lecture he delivered the other day in Delhi, Mr. Eddy, the well-known American speaker, quoted some very telling figures about the present position of India. The new light on her position in the Empire, which her share in this great world war has thrown, makes it inevitable that India especially should make greater steps forward than any other Asiatic country. Her past glory and her present contributions to the world necessitate this. The statistics which Mr. Eddy quoted revealed nothing that is new, but they were presented in a form that could not but appeal even to the most indifferent mind. India, he showed, stood sixth in the whole world (and first in Asia) in trade; in her rice crop, in her monopoly of jute and tea she was the first in the whole world; she was fourth in her mileage of railways. Yet she was poorest in wealth. And Mr. Eddy laid his finger on the root cause of all this when he pointed out that nine men out of ten and ninety-nine women out of every hundred could not read or write.

Desert Love.

Swift are the beats of his courser, as he
flies through the mists of the gloaming;
Hot is the brow of my Love, as he speeds
o'er the desert to me!
But deeper the blush on my brow is, and
faster the fall of my heart-throbs,
As I search for the lift of the dust on
the dunes of the sandy sea!

O how I love thee, my Mahmoud! See
how my bosom is blooming
With the flowers of Passion I've dew'd
with the tears of my yearnings for thee!
Cull thee and twine thee its nosegays,
perfumed with the scents of my longings,
Distilled in the wells of Desire for the
fragrance of hours to be!

Art thou beside me my King! Or is it
my love-laden fancy?
Thine are the fruits of my favours! Seize
thou the raptures I give.
Crush me with kisses imperious till the
awful farewells of the morning;
Bend me to all thy Desires and love me
and teach me to live!

Nothing I see in my Passion! The chamber of Love is it reeling?
Are the flame-flashing stars, Mahmoud,
the eyes thou bendest on me?
And the brands that burn on my mouth,
to drain its joy-welling nectar,
Thy lips as they draw from my soul the
fires of its Ecstacy?

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Pentland reached Negapatam on Tuesday. At the Railway Institute Hall they were presented with addresses of welcome from the Municipal Council and the local Muslim community.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay, and has put up in his bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur has arrived in Bombay and is staying in the Taj Mahal Hotel.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay has nominated the Rev. Fr. Goodier, S. J., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Mr. E. H. Bray, of Messrs. Gillander Arbuthnot & Co., has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta in succession to Mr. F. H. Stewart.

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Dr. E. F. Underwood as Consul for Brazil at Bombay, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal of Wilson College, Bombay, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay vice th late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Department is appointed to act as Collector of Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, J.P., has been appointed by Government to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, in succession to the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay who left Bombay for Igatpuri on Wednesday is expected back in the city to-morrow.

Mr. Meyer Nissim has been elected a councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the Justices' contested election held on the 7th instant, in place of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURCO-BULGARIAN DIFFICULTIES.

ALLIES' ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

GREAT RECRUITING RUSH.

THE ALLIES AND PEACE FEELERS

The Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications, as distrust is increasing.

The Anglo-French line in Macedonia has awakened to sudden activity, says a Salonika telegram. The Bulgarians bombarded the British front and delivered an infantry attack, which was repulsed.

It is reported from Paris that the Allies in Macedonia have evacuated the Krivolak sector and are retiring in good order to prepared positions at the Demir Kapu Pass where they will be able to offer effective resistance.

There have been enormous crowds at the recruiting stations last few days and Wednesday's broke all records. At midnight hundreds and in some cases thousands were waiting to be attested. It is expected that Mr. Asquith on the 15th instant, will ask the Commons to sanction a million more men in addition to the three millions already sanctioned.

Mr. Asquith stated in the Commons that if serious proposals for a general peace were submitted either through a neutral or direct, they would first be discussed by the Allied Governments, and it would be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into confidence at the earliest possible moment.

Violent artillery actions occurred in Artois and Champagne in the west. The French advanced by means of grenade fighting east of Souain.

A Namur fort was blown up, killing eighty German soldiers.

News from Montenegro states an Austrian squadron of a cruiser, seven destroyers and two aeroplanes, bombarded San Giovanni, sinking a Greek and no Italian steamer and ten sailing ships.

The Tsar has gone to the front.

In view of the disturbances at Shanghai, Japanese warships are already on the scene to protect Japanese residents and interests.

DESTRUCTION OF THE KOENIGSBERG.

AWARDS TO OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Simultaneously with the gazetting of Admiral King Halls detailed despatches on the destruction of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, the Distinguished Service Order is conferred upon Captain Fullerton, Commander Robert Wilson, Naval Aeronaut Robert Gordon Cull and Sub-Lieutenant Harwood Arnold.

TURCO-BULGARIAN COMPLICATIONS THREATENED

UNPRECEDENTED RECRUITING RUSH.

RECRUITING BOOM.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

THOUSANDS WAITING AT STATIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

There have been enormous crowds at the recruiting stations the last few days and yesterday's broke all records.

The registering clerks and doctors were unable to cope with the applicants.

Messages at midnight from the recruiting stations in London and suburbs reported that hundreds and in some cases thousands were then waiting to be attested. The police were regulating the crowds.

Some recruiting offices in the provinces are kept open day and night.

It is expected that Mr. Asquith on the 15th instant will ask the Commons to sanction a million addition to the three million men already sanctioned.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

QUESTION FOR THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Snowden that the Governments of France, Russia, Japan, Italy and Britain had mutually agreed not to conclude peace separately.

Mr. Asquith added, if serious proposals for a general peace were submitted by the enemy either through a neutral or direct, they would first be discussed by the Allied Governments, and it would be the desire of the Government to take Parliament into confidence at the earliest possible moment.

THE ANCONA AFFAIR.

PEREMPTORY AMERICAN NOTE TO AUSTRIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The Washington correspondent of the "Evening Post" says that the United States' peremptory Note to Austria regarding the Ancona is expected to be presented by the Ambassador in Vienna to-day or to-morrow.

The Note demands the complete disavowal of the sinking, the punishment of the commander of the submarine, full indemnity for families of American victims and an assurance against any repetition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The "Evening Post's" announcement regarding the Ancona Note is officially confirmed.

BOY-ED AND VON PAPEN.

KAISER WILL WITHDRAW BOTH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The State Department has been informed that the Kaiser is personally interested in Boy-Ed and von Papen, as he personally appointed both. It is intimated, however, that he will order their withdrawal.

U. S. A. PRESIDENCY.

DEMOCRATS RENOMINATE PRESIDENT WILSON.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.

The Democratic National Committee has passed a resolution renominating President Wilson for the Presidency.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

CASE OF TELEGRAAF'S EDITOR.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 8.

Attention was drawn in the Dutch Parliament to-day to the arrest of the editor of the "Telegraaf."

The Minister of Justice gave an assurance that the freedom of the press would not be restricted.

P. AND O. PASSENGER RATES LIKELY TO BE RAISED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

At the P. and O. meeting to-day Lord Incheape said that owing to the great rise in working expenses it might be necessary again to raise passenger rates.

The arrangement between the P. and O. and British India was working in every respect satisfactorily.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

ANGLO-FRENCH ACTIVITY.

TURCO-BULGARIAN COMPLICATIONS THREATENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SALONIKA, Dec. 8.

The Anglo-French line in Macedonia has awakened to sudden activity.

The Bulgarians the entire day bombarded the British front and delivered an infantry attack, which was repulsed. British casualties were slight.

The Bulgarians also used artillery against the French and appeared to be contemplating an offensive which was cut short by the French seventy-fives.

The Turco-Bulgarian situation threatens complications as distrust is increasing.

BULGARIAN ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

The Bulgarians on Sunday violently attacked a bridgehead at Demirkapu, on the Vardar, but were completely repulsed. Calm prevailed over the whole front on Monday.

ALLIES RETIRE TO PREPARED POSITIONS.

TO OFFER EFFECTIVE RESISTANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 8.

It is reported that the Allies have evacuated the Krivolak sector and are retiring in good order to prepared positions at the Demir Kapu Pass where they will be able to offer effective resistance. It appears that half of General Mackensen's army has already crossed into Bulgaria but it is not known whether to oppose the Russians or attack the British and French at Srumnitza.

ENEMY TROOPS IN MONASTIR.

ATHENS, Dec. 8.

An official Greek announcement says that one German and one Bulgarian regiment have entered Monastir.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 8th December, says:—

A German communiqué says that the Germans reached Ipek. An Austrian communiqué says the Bulgarians occupied Jakova and the Austrians repulsed Montenegrian attacks south of Plevlie. A Bulgarian communiqué says that the Bulgarians occupied Resna west of Monastir, another column is marching on Ochrida, and a third occupied Dibra and is marching on Struga.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

STRONG ENTRENCHMENT CAPTURED

ROME, Dec. 8.

The communiqué says: After intense artillery preparation infantry attacked our positions in the Ledro and Terragnolo Valleys, but were completely and immediately repulsed.

On the Carso our infantry continues resolute and aggressive.

As the result of a brillant action on the northern portion of Monte San Michele yesterday, we captured a strong and extensive entrenchment, 146 prisoners and a quantity of material.

THE ANZACS' GOOD WORK.

LORD KITCHENER'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

While in Gallipoli Lord Kitchener delivered to the Anzacs a message from the King expressing His Majesty's high appreciation of their unflinching gallantry through fighting as hard as any yet seen during the war and expressing complete confidence in the determination of our men to assist in carrying the war entirely to a successful termination.

Lord Kitchener expressed his own appreciation of the wonderfully good work of the Anzacs. It was not until he himself had seen the positions captured and held that he was able fully to realise the magnitude of the work accomplished. He was pleased to find all in such good heart and imbued with such grand spirit.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

MINOR GERMAN ATTACKS.

FIERCE ENGAGEMENT NEAR SOUAIN HILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.,

PARIS, Dec. 8.

Minor German attacks are the feature of the communiqué. Machine guns prevented the Germans from restoring the destroyed works at Hetsas.

Artillery northward of Arras stopped a German attack.

Our guns destroyed a defensive work in the Roye region, and our bombers continued to make progress south of Souplet.

A fierce engagement is proceeding eastward of Souain hill.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

FRENCH ADVANCE EAST OF SOUAIN.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

A communiqué says: The day has been comparatively quiet.

Artillery actions occurred in Artois and Champagne and were especially violent in the latter. We advanced by means of grenade fighting east of Souain.

Our batteries between the Argonne and the Meuse demolished near Bethin court a reservoir for suffocating gas.

A French aeroplane at the height of 10,000 feet chased and shelled at the range of twenty yards a German machine, which caught fire and exploded. Both the German airmen fell into our lines.

NAMUR FORT BLOWN UP.

EIGHTY GERMAN SOLDIERS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

An explosion has completely destroyed fort Cognelee at Namur. Eighty German soldiers are reported to have been killed.

ENEMY'S DIFFICULTIES IN BELGIUM.

TRENCHES FULL OF MUD AND WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

A Bulgarian official says that an inundation of considerable extent is causing the enemy great difficulty in the Yser region. Under the menace of the water they have abandoned a large number of advanced works. The Amsterdam correspondent of the "Central News" says that according to a frontier correspondent German soldiers returned from the Yser front state that owing to the incessant rain the trenches in despite of pumping are scarcely tenable. Several trenches have mud and water shoulder high.

FROSTBITE AMONG TROOPS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

Replying to a question regarding the prevalence of frostbite Mr. Tennant said that in the week ended November 27th, there were 770 cases of "trenchfoot" among the British troops in France. It was hoped greatly to reduce the number. Large quantities of rubber thighboots had been sent and more were being sent.

HORSES FOR THE ARMY.

QUESTION OF INCREASING SUITABLE BREEDING.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The report of Lord Middleton's committee on the supply of horses for military purposes, makes a series of recommendations for increasing suitable breeding involving an annual outlay which will possibly eventually reach a hundred-thousand per annum compared with the expenditure this year under the Board of Agriculture's present scheme of £26,500.

The report points out that even this is small compared with the expenditure of the Continental Powers. It would be a false economy to defer action. The recommendations include an increase of the army's horse and peace establishments.

MR. ANDREW'S MISSION TO FIJI.

LONDON, Dec. 8

In the House of Commons Sir John Rees asked whether the deputation of Messrs. Andrews and Pearson to Fiji had been ordered by the Indian Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied: I understand that Mr. Andrew's visit to Fiji is private. I have no information regarding Mr. Pearson.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

SAN GIOVANNI BOMBARDED.

A NUMBER OF VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Montenegro says an Austrian squadron bombarded San Giovanni. It consisted of a cruiser and seven destroyers, accompanied by two aeroplanes.

It sank a Greek and an Italian steamer and ten sailing ships, and destroyed a French submarine at the mouth of the Bojana, ten miles North of San Giovanni.

EXAGGERATED AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

FRESNEL ATTACKED WHEN AGROUND

LONDON, Dec. 8.

An Admiralty statement regarding the Austrian communiqué says: Only two small steamers, one of 390 tons, were sunk, also a few small sailing vessels.

The information concerning land guns is doubtful. The Fresnel was attacked while she was aground.

The latest Austrian communiqué speaks of sinking a very large sailing ship. This is actually the Gallinaro, of thirty tons.

SUBMARINE CHASE.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS CAPTURED

LONDON, Dec. 8.

A telegram from Milan says a submarine started chasing a Greek steamer eighty miles from Zante. The steamer hoisted her colours and fled, but was shelled, overhauled and stopped.

While the Austrians were searching her Colonel Napier and Captain Wilson and another British officer, belonging to the Red Cross, stood on deck wearing their uniforms.

The Greek captain vigorously protested against their capture as violation of international law.

The commander of the submarine told him it was none of his business and took off Colonel Napier and Captain Wilson. The Red Cross officer was released.

THE COMMUNIPAW MYSTERY

NO TRACE FOUND.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mystery surrounds the fate of the Communipaw.

It is announced in Rome that she left Genoa on the 2nd inst. for Alexandria. The first news of her having been torpedoed was received by wireless from an Italian ship which picked up the call for help from the Communipaw. She hurried to the spot after calling Greek and British warships. None of them found the trace of the Communipaw.

The Standard Oil officials in New York say that the Communipaw should have left Alexandria for Newyork on the 7th. They have received no advices.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN AND ENGINEER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

It appears that the crew of the Communipaw numbered thirty. It is known that the captain and four engineers, all Americans, are bound for Alexandria.

TAKEN TO UNNAMED PORT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The American Ambassador in Rome informs the State Department that the Standard Oil steamer Communipaw was captured and taken to a port unnamed.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The British steamer Ignis and the Italian barque Pietro Sofaro have been sunk. The crews were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew of the British steamer Helmsmuir have been picked up.

THE TSAR'S MOVEMENTS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.

The Tsar and the Tsarevitch have left Tsarskoe Selo for the front.

HUNS AT LARGE.

FOUR MEN ESCAPE FROM AHMEDNAGAR.

DESCRIPTIONS GAZETTED.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the following descriptions of the deserters from the Prisoners of War Camp at Ahmednagar. It will be observed that all four men escaped on the night of 4th-5th December.

Number—No. 236.
Name—E. A. Ringelholtz.
Nationality—German.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Hair—Light-brown.
Eyes—Blue.
Age—24 years.
Weight—160 lbs.
Marks—Scar left thumb.
Date of desertion—Night of 4th-5th December, 1915.

Number—No. 692.
Name—L. Politzer.
Nationality—Austrian.
Height—5 feet 9½ inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Hair—Light-brown.
Eyes—Blue.
Age—32 years.
Weight—160 lbs.
Marks—Small scar centre of forehead.
Date of desertion—Night of 4th-5th December, 1915.

Number—No. 230.
Name—Carl Marnitz.
Nationality—German.
Height—5 feet 7½ inches.
Complexion—Fair.
Hair—Light-brown.
Eyes—Blue.
Age—27 years.
Weight—140 lbs.
Marks—Scar right side of right nostril.
Date of desertion—Night of 4th-5th December, 1915.

Number—No. 1318.
Name—H. C. Moller.
Nationality—German.
Height—5 feet 11 inches.
Complexion—Fresh.
Hair—Brown.
Eyes—Brown.
Age—24 years.
Weight—175 lbs.
Marks—6 scars left forefinger.
Date of desertion—Night of 4th-5th December, 1915.

SHANGHAI DISTURBANCES.

JAPAN'S PRECAUTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Dec. 8.

It is understood that in view of the disturbances at Shanghai, Japan is taking measures to protect Japanese residents and interests.

Several Japanese warships are already on the scene.

GERMANS IN SHAMEEN.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS OF MISCONDUCT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the behaviour of Germans in Shameen, and suggestions that Germans be interned or expelled, that German concessions in China be occupied and German consuls and officials arrested in order to prevent conspiracies similar to those in Persia, Sir Edward Grey said he had no official information regarding the alleged misconduct of Germans in Shameen.

Intrigues of Germans in China were being anxiously considered by the Government.

MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

SOME DELAY CONTEMPLATED.

TOKIO, Dec. 8.

In a speech before the Diet the Minister for Foreign Affairs said China's reply to the representations with reference to the Monarchical movement being ambiguous, we inquired whether it implied the acceptance of the advice tendered. I regret that the reply was confidential but I may say that some delay in the execution of the scheme is contemplated. The matter is now being discussed among the Powers interested.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in the Jind State, Punjab, the Government of India have decided at the instance of the Jind Durbar that with effect from the 13th instant, and until further orders, freight on all consignments of fodder (excepting fodder for the Army Department) booked to Charkhi, Dadri and Manheru stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway shall be recovered from the consignor or consignee at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled, and one anna per bogie waggon per mile and that the balance of freight calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by the Jind Durbar.

PUNJAB TRIPLE CANALS.

COMPLETION OF THE SCHEME.

UPPER JHELUM CANAL OPENED BY VICEROY.

LAND RESERVED FOR EX-SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MANGLA, Dec 9.

One special train, which divided itself into two at Serai Alamgir carrying 85 Punjab guests including members of the Legislative Council, Colonels Cowie and Craster and other railway officials, Mr. Purves, late Chief Engineer, and other high civil and irrigation officers, arrived at Mangla this morning. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Bailey, Messrs. Russel and Nethersole, of the Government of India Secretariat, from Delhi also travelled by this train. The Lieutenant-Governor's special and the Viceroy's special followed later. The guests motored and drove by tongas to the Darbar tent half a mile off.

A guard of honour consisting of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops was drawn up near the Darbar tent which presented arms on His Excellency's arrival and the band played the National Anthem. Sir Valentine Chirol came with His Excellency's party. The Resident and Assistant Resident of Kashmir were present when His Excellency was received at the Durbar by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Lahore, and military, civil and irrigation officers. After the inspection of the guard of honour a procession was formed for conducting His Excellency to the dais. On arrival at the dais His Excellency was met by the Maharaja of Kashmir. His Excellency then took his seat with the Lieut.-Governor on his right and the Maharaja on the left. After His Excellency had taken his seat the Hon. Mr. Barron, with His Excellency's permission declared the Durbar open.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S REPORT.

The Chief Engineer then read the following report:—

We have assembled to-day to mark by the opening of this canal, now practically complete, the termination of our labours in the building of the great Triple Canal Scheme by which all the available water of four out of the five rivers, that give this province its name, will be diverted to increase the prosperity of three out of the four Doabs or upland tracts lying between these rivers. At the time of annexation the favourable situation of the Jullundur Doab near to the hills made it the only one whose prosperity was secure; the others were arid or semi-arid tracts more suited to the raising of camels and beasts of pasture than for agriculture. To enable the people the more readily to devote their splendid energies to the arts of peace, the British Government forthwith undertook the construction of the Bari Doab Canal under Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Napier (afterwards Lord Napier of Magdala), the first Chief Engineer of the Punjab. It was hoped that this canal would irrigate the whole of the Bari Doab from Madhopur to Multan, but the waters of the Ravi proved unequal to this great task, and to-day those of the Jhelum are to be diverted to complete the work begun with so much courage and energy 70 years ago.

Since the annexation, continuous and successful progress has been made in canal construction in these three Doabs; but the work of augmenting their water-supply is by no means finished. Two promising projects have just been prepared, the one for a barrage on the Woollar Lake, and the other for a canal from a weir below the junction of this river with the Chenab, to feed the Sidhnai and the Sutlej series of inundation canals. The former project has been worked out by Mr. R. E. Purves, so long connected with the design and construction of this canal and the latter by his brother, Mr. F. M. Purves, under Mr. Gwyther's instructions. Projects to take the water of the Beas River to the fertile lands to the east of the Sutlej, are well advanced.

SEVEN GREAT CANALS.

In short, there are now seven great perennial canals in addition to the Sutlej series of inundation canals distributing the flow of four out of the five rivers for the protection of 17,000 square miles of country. As yet only four of these perennial canals are fully developed; the Upper Bari Doab and Sidhnai in the Bari Doab, both from the Ravi; the Lower Chenab in the Rechna Doab; and the Lower Jhelum in the Jech Doab; whilst to-day irrigation to both crops will be inaugurated to the Lower Bari Doab, Upper Chenab and to this canal as soon as it is quite complete. The annual irrigation of these seven canals already exceeds four and a half million acres; one and a half million of which is wheat and three-quarters of a million cotton. The Triple Canals, when fully developed, will add another one and three-quarter million acres to the above area at a cost of 1,037 lakhs of rupees and will yield a net revenue of 7½ per cent. I may remark that the whole cultivated area of the Punjab inclusive of the Native States is 33½ million acres. Of this 13¾ million acres are irrigated from all sources while 8 1/3 million acres or ¼th of the whole cultivated area, are irrigated by canals constructed or improved by the British.

HISTORY OF THE TRIPLE PROJECT.

To revert to the great Triple Project its inception and many interestnig details about the construction of its upper Chenab and Lower Bari Doab Canal links were described at Merala in April 1912 when your Excellency opened the former; and at Balloki a year later, when Sir Louis Dane, then the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, opened the last named canal to Kharif irrigation. The history of canal construction in these Doabs shows that the great success of the Upper Bari Doab Canal, opened towards the end of the Mutiny, the Lower Chenab Canal, some ten years later, fired the imagination and stirred the energies of the Provincial and Imperial Governments to develop still further the agricultural resources of these Doabs in the interests of the population of the congested districts under the hills; until, as we were reminded by your Excellency at Merala, the idea which first gave birth to the Triple Project was thrown into shape by the Irrigation Commission, itself the progeny of Lord Curzon's genius. Since then the people are indebted to successive Viceroys and Lieutenant-Governors whose solicitude for their welfare has made the way smooth for the energies and activities of Engineers and the host of workers in their train that have so rapidly and successfully built what the Indian Irrigation Commission had shaped.

MOST DIFFICULT ENGINEERING WORK.

Then referring to the Upper Jhelum Canal itself, he said: "Its cost is estimated at 447 lakhs of rupees; it has been the most difficult engineering work of its kind undertaken in India and has, during construction presented many novel and intricate hydraulic problems. The location of the Headworks was under investigation and discussion for four years. It was finally decided to adopt the present site beneath the hill surmounted by the Mangla Fort. Here the Jhelum river takes a sharp turn to the right, creating a deep pool opposite the Regulator and forming a natural boulder bar, or weir, about a mile lower down. The levels have permitted the canal taking off from the pool without the necessity of interfering with the course or the general regiment of the stream which ensures the permanency of the present conditions. The cliff in which the Regulator has been constructed consists of alternate inclined layers of soft sandstone and indurated clay and the river floods rise to a great height. In consequence of these conditions the Regulator through which the supply will be admitted into the canal, is an impressive structure of which the architectural details have been elaborated in consultation with the Consulting Architect to the Government of India, Mr. Begg. The parapet is 70 feet above the canal bed to clear the highest river floods and the foundations go down 25 feet below the canal bed to secure stability. The regulation will be done by 3 tiers of gates, designed and supplied by Messrs. Ransome and Rapier of Ipswich, who have also supplied the larger part of the steel work requirements of this canal, owing to the Canal Workshop at Amritsar being fully employed on the steel work of this and the other canals of the Triple Canal Project. For the first mile the canal is in a cutting 110, feet deep, in a formation of irregular beds of soft sandstone and clay. On this cutting, the excavation of which represents a vast quantity of work, labour, saving appliances have been used freely and the staff of labour gangs have worked continuously for three years night and day in two shifts. The work has been of a trying and arduous nature, owing to the stillness of the air, the high temperatures in the cut and the radiated heat from the low hills.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING

Continuing he said, it is difficult to convey in figures an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking, but the maximum expenditure in one year in the height of progress was Rs. 79 lakhs while th average for 10 years is over 40 lakhs annually. This rate of progress is a long way ahead of that on the earlier canals in this Province, and was effected in spite of the shortage of labour due to plague mortality and agricultural expansion on the colony canals.

As already noticed the canal as a whole is not complete but it is ready to carry water to the Chenab River and to start on its career of usefulness. The bank between the river and Regulator, through which three tunnels have been pierced to supply water at present, has still to be removed. The Gujarat Branch, the only branch of this canal, is practically complete, whilst the distribution system will be ready for irrigation for the coming Kharif season.

The first 19 miles of the canal are situated in Kashmir Territory. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, whom we are glad to welcome here to-day, made a generous concession in giving all the land required for the canal within his territories free of cost. I take this apportunity of thanking His Highness on behalf of the Punjab Government for the facilities he has given us from the beginning of the surveys till the completion of this work. This canal will also be beneficial to the State, in that some 6,000 acres will be annually irrigated from distribution channels that the Kashmir Darbar are now busily constructing.

Then referring to the services of Sir John Benton, the designer of this canal and those of Messrs. Mullaly, Bennett and Purves, the successive Chief Engineers, and others and acknowledging the help received from officers of other departments of the Government connected with the work the speaker proceeded: With the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, I am to ask that your Excellency will be good enough to proceed to the Regulator to open the canal by raising one of the sluices, after distributing these tokens of favour to those among the subordinates, contractors and Kashmir State officials, who have been most conspicuous in good work during the construction of this canal.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Viceroy then addressing the assembly, said:—

Your Honour, Your Highness and Gentlemen,—When just two and a half years ago I had the honour of opening the Upper Chenab Canal at Merala which formed the first completed instalment of the great Triple Canal Project, I hardly hoped that the privilege would fall to me of being present at the ceremony arranged to celebrate the completion of the project. In the very interesting report which we have just heard Mr. Ward has given us some idea of the difficulty of the problems which beset this great undertaking and of the ingenuity, determination and energy which have been so unsparingly devoted to its accomplishment. The ingenious manner in which the water of the Jhelum is now to be conveyed to the headworks of the Lower Chenab Canal at Khanki so that it can be used for the irrigation of the Lyallpur Colony is indeed a striking example of the advances which has been made during recent years in engineering skill. Mr. Ward has told us the names of those officers to whose unremitting labour and care this achievement is due and I should like to express my most cordial agreement with his words and my whole-hearted admiration of the undaunted manner in which they have met and surmounted all their difficulties and disappointments. Without in any way depreciating the work of those in less prominent position I should like to select for special mention Sir John Benton who designed the canal, Mr. Mullaly who for five years as Chief Engineer directed the work of construction and Mr. Purves who was connected with the work for ten years in various capacities. I am very glad that Mr. Purves has been able to be present to-day and to see the results of his labours. May I also express the pleasure it has been to me to-day to meet here my devoted friend, His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whose generosity we are indebted for a free gift of territory through which the first section of 19 miles of the canal has been constructed. I trust that this generosity may be to some extent repaid by the benefits which a portion of His Highness' territory will derive from this canal.

QUESTION OF EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

But in the great work of bringing under the plough the arid tracts from which only indifferent grazing has been hitherto obtained, the construction of canals and distributaries is only the first step. There still remains the important task which lies both upon the civil revenue officers and the engineers in charge of distribution, of equitably dividing the precious but variable and often unexpectedly restricted cold weather flow of the three rivers among the seven canals that make up the whole system. We can only appreciate the difficulty of this problem when we remember that the country which these canals will command includes both sub-montane districts and desert tracts, in the former of which the rainfall is 40 inches and in the latter only 8. The classes of cultivators whose needs and wishes will have to be considered are no less varied and the best results can only be obtained if there is cordial co-operation and good will between Government officers and cultivators and also among cultivators themselves. I am confident that the officers to whom this work is entrusted, will spare no efforts in devising the best means for fulfilling the objects aimed at. Apart from the increase of wealth and prosperity which will follow this extension of irrigation we may, I think, also hope for other benefits such as the promotion of friendly feelings between the officers of Government who will be responsible for the distribution and the cultivators whose land will receive water from the system. We may hope that with the guidance and help of the Agricultural Department improved methods of agriculture will be adopted in the tracts which will now for the first time become available for cultivation.

DISTRIBUTION OF WASTE LAND.

In this connection I wish to say a few words about the distribution which Government intends to make of the waste land belonging to them in the areas commanded by these new canals. It is of great importance to secure that their proper share in the benefits of colonisation schemes shall reach the genuine cultivators and other classes which have deserved well of their country. In the present scheme only a small proportion, amounting to less than one-sixth of the total available, will be sold by auction and the remainder will be granted on easy terms to carefully selected persons and classes of cultivators. The objects which Government have mainly kept in view when formulating their scheme are to foster good cultivation and the use of improved methods to encourage horse breeding without, as formerly, making it a necessary condition of a grant of land, to compensate those who have lost land owing to acquisition by Government or to the vagaries of the Punjab rivers, to assist the depressed classes and criminal tribes to raise themselves by their own efforts and lastly to reward in a generous manner those who have done good service either as soldiers or by rendering assistance to the criminal administration. Of the total number of rectangles available for distribution in the Lower Bari Doab canal area nearly one-fourth has been reserved for ex-sildiers and in the other areas also a considerable acreage has been similarly reserved. These grantees will be selected by the military authorities after the war and will probably be for the most part, for retired officers and non-commissioned officers who have distinguished themselves. Another interesting innovation will be the provision of land for members of the hereditary landed gentry, a class which has hitherto derived little benefit from colonisation schemes and has for some time past been declining in prosperity and influence owing to the frequent partition of ancestral land. Their loyalty and courage have, however, been most clearly demonstrated by the recent events and it is hoped to strengthen their position and influence by granting t'em land in this way. The facts which have just been stated will, I think, convince even the most severe critics of Government policy that we are not unmindful of those who do good and faithful service and I will take this opportunity of saying how very highly I appreciate the spirit which has been shown by the cultivating classes in the Punjab during the difficult times through which we are passing whether they have been called on to resist the persuasive influences of foreign agitators or to track down armed desperadoes often at the risk of their lives or to supply recruits to fight for the British Empire, their pluck and loyalty have been beyond all praise. It is therefore, with special pleasure that I am assisting to-day in the inauguration of a scheme the benefits to which will especially accrue to the cultivating classes. There is something not a little solemn and awe-inspiring in bending the service of this great God-given river to our will and I turn now to the task that has been allotted to me with an earnest prayer that God's blessings may rest upon the work of our lands. May these life-giving waters bring plenty to the land and contentment to its peasantry. May that peasantry ever retain the virile qualities for which it is so justly famed and may it also utilise its prosperity to advance at the same time in the nobler paths of intellectual and moral progress and elightenment.

His Excellency then distributed khillats and rewards to the Canal officers and Kashmir State officials after which the procession was reformed and proceeded to the Regulator where the Bishop offered thanksgivings and a short prayer invoking the Almighty's blessing.

His Excellency then released one of the counter-weights of the canal Regulator admitting water and declared the canal open.

Then the Superintending Engineer, the Upper Jhelum Canal, presented His Excellency the Viceroy with a souvenir consisting of a beautiful bowl with the triple canal project embossed in relief, in front the Upper Jhelum and on back the Lower Bari and the Upper Chenab. The bowl is the production of the Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

Then the group was photographed and the whole function was smoothly brought to an end.

A BARRISTER AND CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

DISPUTE OVER A BUNGALOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, dissolved the interim injunction previously granted and rejected the application of Mr. F. J. De Verteuil, Bar-at-Law, for a temporary injuncton relating to the suit brought by him against the Karachi Cantonment Committee for restraining the committee from taking possession of his bungalow in the Cantonment limits for military officers' use. In rejecting the application the Judge remarked that only an Officer Commanding a Division was competent to decide if the notice issued to the Barrister was wrong and his decision was final. Other proceedings were specially barred by the Cantonment Act. The plaintiff had no cause to complain, having, by taking a bungalow in Cantonment limits, placed himself within the sphere of the stringent terms of the Cantonment House Accommodation Act and the jurisdiction of the Cantonment authorities and the Officer Commanding the Division.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

APPLICATIONS INVITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Secretary of State for India in Council will in the year 1916 make a number of appointments of Assistant Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Departments of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a selection Committee including at least one eminent representative of the engineering profession.

Applications for the appointments must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, India Office, Whitehall, London S.W. and to be returned so as to reach him not earlier than 1st February 1916, and not later than Saturday, the 1st April, 1916. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st July, 1916. To this rule no exception can be made, save as provided in appendix 3.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the agitation that is being carried on in "The Chronicle" the day does not seem to be far distant when the present Railway Passengers' Associations will be forced to act or give place to better-conducted ones.

On the 17th of July last the Hon. Secretary of the Poona Railway Passengers' Association enquired through "The Chronicle" about the procedure to be followed for prosecuting the railway servant who enforces overcrowding. The information was supplied in a letter published on the 23rd idem in the same paper. Nearly five months have passed since then, and yet the Association has not fulfilled the expectations of the third-class passengers, who were inspired with hope by the Secretary's letter. If the Association thinks that its threat to prosecute will frighten the railway servants, it is very much mistaken. Such threats have many times been hurled at them and have been received with derision. To think that such hardened offenders as the railway servants will care for such threats! The idea makes us laugh as it must make the railway servants laugh. If the Association entertains it, I would urge it to give it up immediately. Actual prosecutions only will give results. The results will be apparent immediately after the first successful prosecution. To assure success, the Association should secure the services of a competent lawyer. Half a dozen successful prosecutions will change the face of the situation,—Yours, etc.

VICTIM OF RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

Bombay, December 6.

ASSANSOL TRAIN MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY HIGH COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

At the High Court to-day Justices Chitty and Walmsley disposed of what is known as the Assansol train murder case which was referred to the High Court by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan disagreeing with the jury who found the accused Saligram Khetty not guilty of murder.

The accused is a Panjabi. In March last the accused with a woman came to Barrackpore from the Punjab and stayed with another Punjabi employed on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the evening of the 2nd April the couple left Barrackpore and on the following morning the accused returned alone. On the morning of the 3rd April the dead body of a woman was discovered in the lavatory of a inter class compartment of an up passenger train and a dao bearing the Government arrow mark was found in the compartment. The Police during their enquiry discovered that a similar dao was missing from a man at Barrackpore in whose house the accused was staying. The photo of the deceased was identified as the person who came with the accused and who left Barrackpore with him the previous evening.

Mr. J. N. Roy, counsel for accused, submitted that the identity of the dao was not established, that there was evidence that the accused went to Assansol and that according to the railway time table it was impossible for the accused to come back to Barrackpore from Assansol on the morning of the 3rd April two hours after the discovery of murder.

Accepting Mr. Roy's contentions their Lordships acquitted the accused.

DESERTER FROM THE ARMY SENTENCED.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

At the Allahabad High Court Sir George Knox heard an appeal on behalf of Randhir Zorwhar, Augad Sunchri and Ram Singh who were convicted under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and the first accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the other accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

In June last the officiating District Magistrate of Muttra received a letter from the Officer Commanding the 102nd Grenadiers, Poona, stating that Lance-naik Nathy Singh, who was on recruiting duty at Parekhan in Muttra district, had complained to him that Bandhir, the first accused, who was a deserter from the 102nd Grenadiers, and others had been obstructing him in his recruiting work and induced eight recruits, who had been collected, to run away. The Officer suggested that all persons named by Natha Singh should be proceeded against under the Defence of the Realm Act. As the act had not been made applicable to the United Provinces at the time, the District Magistrate was unable to proceed under it, but he ordered the Deputy Superintendent of Police to arrest Randhir Singh as a deserter. Accordingly, the Deputy Superintendent had him arrested, but when the Deputy Superintendent's men were starting, Randhir raised an outcry and 20 or 25 men came up and obstructed Randhir's removal. They tore the tie with which Randhir's hands were tied and forced the Deputy Superintendent's men to let Randhir go.

Randhir's plea was that he was not the same deserter whom the military authorities wanted. He deserted the army four years ago and had never attempted to hide himself.

His Lordship dismissed the appeal for deserting the army, but allowed it under other sections, with the result that Randhir was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO BOMBAY SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

Yesterday an important meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee was held, when more than 120 delegates were elected to the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Bombay. Fifteen representatives of the Provincial Congress Committee on the All-India Congress Committee for 1915-1916 were also elected by open ballot, ten from Madras and five from the mofussil.

The meeting also passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Madras Medical Council in removing temporarily Dr. M. Krishnaswamy Ayer's name from the Medical Register and requesting the Government to take early steps to ensure the confidence of the people in the attitude of the Government towards the indigenous systems of medicine.

PROPOSED VILLAGE PANCHAYETS IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

The question of establishing and empowering panchayats in selected villages in this province which has been under the consideration of the Local Government for several years, has now reached a new stage.

A committee consisting of Mr. E. A Phelps, I.C.S. and Shaikh Muhammad Musanna, Deputy Collector, has been appointed to tour the province and collect material and make proposals for legislation This committee hopes to get into touch with gentlemen who have made a study of the subject. The committee will visit Fyzabad, Basti, Gorukhpur, Bahraich, Ballia and Benares during December.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore yesterday opened at Bangalore the Zenana Mission Hospital.

In the supplementary Barisal Conspiracy Case the Sessions Judge has sentenced, one accused to fifteen years and the other four to ten years' transportation each.

Mr. A. Cornish, officiating District Locomotive Superintendent is temporarily transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The North-Western Railway carried to Karachi from up-country last week 1,291 tons of wheat and 9,328 tons other grains and seeds.

Mr. D. M. Cookson, Executive Engineer, is on his return from service under the Jaipur Durbar, posted to the North-Western Railway.

At yesterday's hearing of the Benares conspiracy case several witnesses were examined for the prosecution to corroborate the details given by previous witnesses.

Raj Kumar Sri Hari Singh of Kashmir has made a gift of two armoured aeroplanes valued at a lakh and a half from his own purse.

The total approximate gross earings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to 27th November are more by Rs. 101,18,599 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

The services of Mr. R. D. T. Allexander, Executive Eigineer, Hardinge Bridge, and Mr. B. L. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Bengal Railway, are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief on India.

It has been decided to place a marble slab surrounded by a chain fence as a memorial to General Anson at Karnal who was Commander-in-Chief in India in 1856 and died of cholera at Karnal on the outbreak of the Mutiny.

The Coroner of Calcutta yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of Sheik Abdul who was a cook in St. Pauls Home a, Serpentine Lane, who was shot on the night of the 30th November by some anarchists and died the following day. After evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from gun-shot wounds caused by some person or persons unknown.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation the chairman said:—"I wish to inform the Commissioners that the manufacture of munitions in the municipal workshop is now in full swing. I hope that the Corporation will endorse the action of the General Committee taking up the work which is being done at no serious inconvenience to our ordinary municipal work."

The total plague mortality during the week ending the 4th December, stood at 3,722 against 5,271 cases, Bombay Presidency and Sind alone being responsible for 1,471 deaths. Other provincial figures are: Madras Presidency 174, Bihar and Orissa 156, United Provinces 405, Punjab 62, Burma 66, Central Provinces 576, Mysore State 145, Hyderabad State 433, Central India 156, and Kashmir 78.

Lt. Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, a nephew of the Prime Minister of Nepal who was recently wounded in France returned on Tuesday night on leave to his home in Allahabad. A telegram from the Prime Minister of Nepal was awaiting him congratulating him on his distinguished service and his winning the Military Cross. His joy in returning home was however marred by the news that his wife had died during his absence.

Lecturing at Lucknow on Tuesday Mrs. Besant said that the right of India to self-Government was complete before the war. India had not added to her any new claim but the war had enabled her to reveal herself as she really was. The point to be considered was whether Home Rule was a better phrase than Self-Government. Self-Government might be inside or it might be outside the Empire. Home Rule would be clearly within the Empire.

RED CROSS TENT FOR CRICKET CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Next week we will be having the great cricket carnival for which we have all been anxiously waiting and the erection of different club tents and accommodation for the general public are in full progress.

May I, through the columns of your valuable paper, remind the philanthropic public of this great city that we have in our midst at the present time our brave and noble Indian and British wounded soldiers, who need amusement and entertainment more than any of us?

These noble fellows have bravely and heroically fought for us while we have been enjoying here in absolute safety and it is our duty to do our best to try and alleviate their sufferings and make their time as happy, as we possibly can, while they are in our city. I therefore venture to suggest that a Red Cross tent be erected on the maidan for our wounded, and free refreshments served to them by public subscription.

The cost would not come to much and I am sure that in Bombay, with a population of nearly a million and with so many rich philanthropists it would not be a difficult matter to raise the necessary amount. I sincerely hope that my humble suggestion may not fall on deaf ears, and I am sure that could this arrangement be made possible, none would be more gratified than our noble Governor and his Consort, Lord and Lady Willingdon, who are well-known for their kindness and sympathy.—Yours, etc.

INDIAN STUDENT.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

THE CRICKET CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I enquire through your columns if Mr. B. A. White of the Ballygunge C. C. and the Calcutta C. C. was asked to play for H. E. Lord Willingdon's team? Both Major Greig and Mr. Jackson, who have experiences of Calcutta Cricket will, I think, admit that both as a bowler and as a batsman Mr. White is second to no one in Calcutta.—Yours, etc.

CALCUTTA—ITE.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

MR. KAMAT'S RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

ENGLISH STANDARDS IN VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council a Resolution for considering the feasibility of introducing the first three English Standards in selected higher vernacular schools was adopted. Then ensued a lively debate on Mr. Kamat's Resolution in relating to management of Ayurvedic dispensaries and the support of persons practising indigenous systems of medicine.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings yesterday, H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, presiding.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends that the instruction of the first three English standards be introduced into the higher vernacular schools."

Mr. Upasani said that it might be in the recollection of the Council that a similar resolution was moved in 1913. They had then a full discussion on the subject, and the mover said that he did not wish to go over the ground again. The provision in the existing High Schools was not sufficient.

The mover also referred to the hardships imposed on the boys by the increased cost. The Member-in-charge of this department had himself recognised this. He had no objection to amend it in any way acceptable to the Government if they wished that, and they might put it in practice in any selected places, where they might be self-supporting.

The mover was then reading the resolution in an amended form when H. E. the President intervened and said that if Mr. Upasani wished to amend the resolution he must first of all take the permission of the Council and on the Council granting the necessary permission, the resolution was amended as follows:—

"That this Council recommends H. E. the Governor in Council that the teaching of the first three English standards be introduced in selected higher vernacular schools by way of experiment and at present on a self-supporting basis."

The mover said that if it was acceptable to the Government in the new form he need not trouble them by dealing with the matter further.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal said that Mr. Upasani's resolution was the outcome of the discussion that took place in the Council when the matter was discussed. The resolution in this amended form was practically the form the Government had said they would accept. If the member would slightly alter the amended resolution which might be acceptable to the Government he had no objection to accept it. The amendment was that instead of saying "be introduced" the words would be "consider the feasibility of introducing." The resolution read as follows:—

"That this Council recommends H. E. the Governor in Council that he consider the feasibility of introducing the teaching of the first three English standards in selected higher vernacular schools by way of experiment and at present on a self-supporting basis."

The resolution was then passed.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to consider the advisability of so amending section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, as to enable persons practising indigenous systems of medicines to hold, with the sanction of Government, appointments as Medical Officers in Municipal Dispensaries or other public institutions supported by local funds and conducted according to Indian systems of medicines."

POONA AYURVEDIC DISPENSARY.

Mr. Kamat said his task had been made simple by the references Mr. Sheppard had made the day before whilst moving the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, and by the fact that Government had not only allowed the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary to continue but gone further so as to amend section 11 of the Bombay Medical Act. He was very thankful to Government for this, and he would confine his remarks to a discussion as to the form which the proposed amendment should take. He then narrated the history of the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary which, he said, was of very long standing being 22 or 23 years old. It was a purely charitable dispensary, the contribution of the Poona Municipality being only Rs. 1,000. About 150 outdoor patients were on an average treated every day at this dispensary, which should be considered a large attendance. Last year the Collector of Poona pointed out to the Municipality that the physician in charge must be a registered Ayurvedic practitioner and that if no such person were found the dispensary should be closed. Government, however, kindly allowed the dispensary to continue. The speaker did not propose to discuss the comparative merits of the two systems of medicine but he merely desired to speak on the subject from the standpoint of the public. He thought that if it was found after experience that certain dispensaries—it did not matter whether they were conducted on the western or the Ayurvedic system—gave medical relief to a large section of the public, then it was the duty of members of the Council to see that section 11 did not stand in the way of that relief being given. Now, the number of outdoor patients treated every year at the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary was 50,000, whilst the number of such patients at the Poona Sassoon Hospital and the Sir J. J. Hospital in Bombay was 18,000 and 28,910 respectively, which was far below that of the Poona Ayurvedic Dispensary. This large number showed that the Poona dispensary gave medical relief to a large section of the public and that being so, he submitted that the operation of section 11 should be relaxed so as to enable the Poona and other Ayurvedic dispensaries, with certain safeguards, to continue giving medical relief.

REGISTER OF AYURVEDIC PRACTITIONERS.

He enumerated the three alternatives proposed by the Poona Municipality and he pointed out the assurance given by Sir Richard Lamb in 1912 to the effect that if the Ayurvedic schools showed a satisfactory syllabus, Government might consider the feasibility of having a register of Ayurvedic practitioners. It would be a good idea to have such a register and to allow Municipalities to make selections from the list. He (the speaker) submitted that time had come when it was worth while to keep a register of qualified Ayurvedic and Yunani practitioners. One of the alternatives proposed by the Poona Municipality was that the appointment of every man in charge of an Ayurvedic dispensary should be approved by Government. He admitted the necessity of some sort of Government approval of these men, to guard the interests of public health against quack "vaids" and "hakims". But he thought it would be better to keep a separate register of qualified and trained "vaids" and "hakims" out of which municipalities could select physicians for their dispensaries, than that every practitioner should go to Government for approval. The Act should also be so amended as to allow Municipalities to ask their Health Officers to supervise dispensaries during the time the physicians in charge fell ill.

SURGEON-GENERAL LYON'S REPLY.

Surgeon-General Lyons said this resolution had been brought forward on account of the Poona case. The man there had worked for more than 22 years and if this resolution was brought to help that man, he (the speaker) would support it, but if the resolution was meant to support the Ayurvedic practice of medicine he would oppose it. He averred that the practice of Ayurvedic medicine—he would not call it a system because it had no system at all—was over 2,000 years old and it had made no advance during all those years. He had tried to find out the entrance standard, the text books, the nature of examinations, etc., in Ayurvedic schools. Examinations in Ayurvedic medicine were held at some places in the Presidency but he had heard of only one Ayurvedic school. This school was in Bombay which had been in existence for about fifteen years. During this period only fifty persons had qualified themselves by passing examinations of this school. This brought an average of less than four in a year. The speaker described the courses of instruction in the Ayurvedic schools and schools for the instruction of the western system of medicine, and pointed out the total lack of instruction in surgery in the former. It was a dangerous thing to put a sharp knife in the hands of unskilled persons. There were three classes of Ayurvedic practitioners. They met with the first class who hawked drugs around the G. I. P. Railway station and sold them to anybody who would take them. The second class of Ayurvedic practitioners were hereditary "vaids" and "hakims". Persons of these two classes were generally uneducated. The third class of practitioners comprised those who had been apprenticed to vaids or who had been taught at an Ayurvedic school and passed an examination in Ayurvedic medicines. Only the last need be seriously considered and of these it was only possible to estimate the value of the teaching given in a school of medicine. It was obviously impossible to place a value on the teaching of individual "vaids." The only school of which he had been able to obtain information was the Bombay Aryan Medical School. In this school the preliminary standard of education was the highest standard of the vernacular course, with Sanscrit as a second language. There were two courses of study—a short course which lasted three years and a long course lasting five to seven years. No books were prescribed in western medicine, but students were given an insight by lectures into the western teaching of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica, to enable them to meet in consultation, practitioners of Western Medicine.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the resolution.

COLONEL JACKSON'S ATTACK ON AYURVEDIC DOCTRINES.

Colonel Jackson said the resolution moved by Mr. Kamat, was a proposition that a very antiquated and a very empirical and unscientific method of treatment was to be revived and substituted in certain places, to a certain extent and under certain conditions, for the system of Western medicine now universally practised. This was a most retrograde step. Western science was founded on accurate observation and built up on science. It advanced every year, took up new positions and was ever on the offensive against the old enemy, disease. Antiquity was in its eyes no merit of surpassing value. On the other hand, Ayurvedic medicine was based on the discredited humoral pathology. Kaviraj Bhishagratna who translated and edited the edition of Susruta knew so well that this pathology was dead that he explained the term "bayu" or wind as really equivalent to the cerebro-spinal system and sympathetic nerves of western medicine, having also a spiritual sense. But if this was so why did Susruta tell them that bayu was situated in the regions of the pelvis and rectum? Had the ancient Indian a completely different anatomical construction from those of the present day? Similarly "bile" was not bile but metabolism and another commentator said it was solar heat, whatever that might mean. This vague and mysterious element lurked, according to Susruta somewhere between the stomach and the intestines. Our old friend phlegm was explained as that portion of the lymph that filled all the intercellular spaces of the body and held them together in a cooling embrace. But Susruta said that this phlegm was enconced in the cavity of the stomach. According to Susruta all the blood vessels of the body started from the navel. As to surgery a practitioner was to learn incisions on cucumbers and melons, evacuation on leather bags of water, extraction of solid bodies on a Jackfruit, and so on. That was a fair description of Ayurvedic surgery in practice. As to hygiene the speaker did not know whether members of this Council were aware that according to Ayurvedic science, it was a matter of grave importance to their health through which nostril they breathed when addressing a king or a king's representative; that shaving the head expiated one's sins; paring the nails appeased one's fate; wearing a turban improved the purity of the mind; using an umbrella improved one's energy; using a stick increased one's strength and patience and made the mind firm and bold. It was exceedingly dangerous to look at one's reflection in water. Exhalations from a goat or inhalations from a cow-shed cured consumption. (Laughter.) The somewhat superfluous warning was given that eating a peacock boiled in castor oil was likely to disagree with the consumer! (Continued laughter.) The Sanitary Board should mark that water might be purified for drinking purposes by putting into it the roots of the lotus or acquatic plants or a pearl, or a crystal or even a piece of linen! Exercise and music were condemned with excessive wine and gambling. It would interest vegetarians to know that the flesh of carnivora cured phthisis, that beef cured dyspepsia, catarrh, cough, chronic fever and destroyed deranged wind, that wine was the best thing for exhaustion and fatigue, and judiciously used, was as beneficial as nectar, that meat was the best thing to promote nutrition and lead to increase of flesh. Passing to the pride of the Ayurvedic practitioner—his pharmacopaea—he (the speaker) found that the Ayurvedic practitioner indeed went far afield for his drugs and the list was an enormous one. In it were fat, bile, marrow, blood, flesh, urine, skin, semen, bones, tendons, horns, nails, hoofs, hair, and bristles. For a long list of diseases including want of appetite, obesity, leprosy, phthisis and insanity, urine like parmaceti for an inward bruise, was the sovereign and best thing on earth. The patient had a wide selection from an elephant's to a goat's urine. This lengthy list of drugs was, the speaker supposed, the reason for the extraordinary dictum of Charaka that "an intelligent physician should adhere to official recipes given in books of medicine and not introduce innovations however logical or probable in the regions of applied or practical therapeutics." A progressive method truly!

Continuing Col. Jackson said what really puzzled him was why the Ayurvedic practitioner should worry over this multiplicity of drugs when he had at his disposal some dozen or so super drugs that increased the span of life from 100 to 1,000 years. As to the pathology of diabetes "the obstructed wind seized the ojah and marched it out of the heart through the intestinal canal." "Ojah," Sushtruta told them, "was a quantity of pure blood of a slightly yellowish colour in the heart." The speaker now turned to a subject which he said was of interest to the legal and judicial members of the Council—toxicology. According to this, if a person had been poisoned his heart could not be burnt in a fire! To guard against poisoning they must have a number of animals and birds in their house and grounds. When poison was about, the Chakoras' eyes became affected, the juva jwaka died, the cuckoo got hoarse, the heron got excited, the peacock became sprightly, the sarika screamed, the swan cackled, the spotted deer shed tears and the monkey passed stools. When they noted these interesting animal phenomena they could catch the would-be-poisoner by these signs. If they saw themselves in a dream naked, with the body smeared with ghee pouring libations on a fire that was quenched, with lotuses growing on their chests they would get leprosy! Insanity was caused by the gaze of dutus, the curses of old men and rishis and by the assault, touch, smell, etc., of demons.

Mr. Sathe said that if the Council would kindly consider the resolution they would see that it ought not to have evoked such bitter criticism and denunciation. When the resolution is accepted the Government will always be in a position to use their discretion and will be regulated by the experts whom Government will always consult. He therefore supported the resolution.

Mr. Upasani pointed out that it was distinctly declared when the Bombay Medical Act was before the Council that it would not be allowed to interfere with Ayurvedic institutions.

NOT MERE QUACKERY.

Dr. De Monte submitted that the ancient system of medicine should not be treated as mere quackery, as it comprised some very valuable truths. But he could not overlook the difficulty of differentiating between good and quack practitioners. The practitioners of the ancient system included not only the Ayurvedic men but also jugglers and barbers who used their razors not only to shave but also to perform surgical operations. He therefore could not support the resolution.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola said the issue before the Council was a narrow one, and Col. Jackson and others need not have indulged in lengthy dissertations on the two systems of medicine. The majority of this Council were laymen who were not in a position to judge between the relative merits of the systems. When the Medical Registration Act was before this Council it was clearly pointed out that it was not the intention of Government to interfere with the Ayurvedic system of medicine. He was a great believer in the system of treatment known as Western. But they had to consider whether a sufficient number of qualified medical practitioners in the Western system of medicine were available for the large population of India. Even hospital assistants were not available in sufficient numbers to give medical relief to the public. The question really at issue was whether these people were to receive at some public expense a kind of treatment from "vaids" and "hakims" or go without any treatment whatever. Of course, in course of time, whichever was the best system would prevail, but it was not commonsense to say, when registered medical practitioners were not available in sufficient numbers, that a large section of the public should go without any treatment whatever.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there had been a great deal of digression during the discussion on this resolution This Council was not a Medical congress. They were met there to make laws and amend laws. Here was a very modest proposals and the whole question lay in a nuts' ell whether a particular dispensary should or should not continue to receive a grant from a Municipality. He was of opinion that whatever went to relieve human suffering—and it did not matter what system of medicine it was so long as the patient was cured—it should not be interfered with and nothing should be said whether this or that system was better. Even in England a few years ago there was bitter discussion as to the comparative merits of the allopathic and the homeopathic system of medicine, and most scathing critisms were indulged in on both sides. Such also had been the case with discussions regarding theology. There was no reason why one system of medicine should be decried. There was good in everything. It was no use boasting of this or that system of medicine or this or that civilisation. Colonel Jackson and the Surgeon-General had with pontifical medical authority proclaimed the infallibility of the Western system of medicine, but this system had killed as many persons as it had cured. It was all a case of one and a half dozen of the other. He supported the resolution moved by Mr. Kamat, which was a useful and beneficent one.

MR. PARANJPE ON DOGMATISM.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpe said that the attitude that the Surgeon-General and Col. Jackson had taken was not the proper scientific attitude. The proper attitude was one of humanity. If they wanted to recommend their system, it was not by ridiculing, but by proving the efficacy of their own system. They should have put forward the merits of their own system. Before the medical schools came into existence, people got ill, and he admitted that Western science was more organised. But that was no reason why they should consider that the Eastern medical science was useless. Col. Jackson had quoted some apparent absurdities in the Ayurvedic system, but then they must remember what Voltaire had said. he had said that a whole army could be killed with sufficient incantations if these were accompanied by a sufficient number of dozes of arsenic. The system of medicine was empiric, and most discoveries in the Western medical science were by means of experiment. Mr. Paranjpe said that when he was in Paris he used to pass every morning by two statues of eminent men of science who had discovered that most valuable medicine, quinine, the prises of which Col. Jackson always dinned into their ears. They must not forget that these men of science had discovered that medicine during their visit to South America. It was through the Red Indians that they had discovered the properties of that drug. If those eminents had nrejected the drug in the first instance as a superstition it would have been a bad thing. The Eastern theories of medicines might look absurd, but underlying every theory there was a substratum of truth. If the Surgeon-General had twitted those learned doctors as he was doing there, they would not have had quinine at all. He put it to the Surgeon-General whether the chemistry that he had learned had not made considerable improvement. Whether the theories that he was taught in his younger days had not given way before new discoveries. The science of medicine was empirical. Medicines have to be experimented upon. He could not think that only one system of medicine should exist. If anybody wanted to be operated upon in India he would certainly go to a Western doctor. But he feared that the Western science as opposed to surgery had not commanded so great a confidence. If there was only one system to be practised and the other system to be banished he would never consent to that. It was better to go to an Eastern doctor than to be without one. That was not the way to conciliate the people by throwing ridicule upon their system. If they were given facilities for making experiments in the Western way something good must come out of it. It was no use to be dogmatic in matters of science. There could be no dogmatism whether, in politics or science. The Oriental system was doing good. If Western medicine was so efficacious its advocates had to prove it, and when people are convinced they would then give up their old system and go to the Western system. He hoped that the Council would accept the resolution.

Mr. Belvi supported the resolution, saying there were many people who declined to have any medicine from Western practitioners.

MR. SHEPPARD'S REPLY.

Mr. Sheppard said he must confess that he felt himself somewhat responsible that the discussion had taken so long, because he took it that the origin of the Resolution came from the report of the Select Committee when dealing with the application from the Poona Municipality in regard to the Ayurvedic Dispensary. Mr. Kamat's object was the same as the Government had. The Government had declared its intention to remove the disability under which the medical practitioner in the Poona dispensary was suffering in consequence of the present state of the law. He had from a personal conversation with Mr. Kamat thought that when he got up he would content himself by asking him what were the exact proposals of the Government, and he would have stated what the proposals were and the matter would have come to an end. But the subject was elaborated on slightly different lines. It was a subject, which, he knew, interested a great part of the community and he thought it was hardly proper for him to jump up and stifle the remarks which hon. members wished to make. The Government had prepared a Bill which he had there with him and he was quite prepared to accept Mr. Kamat's Resolution. He must say at the same time in doing so that their object was to relieve only the Poona dispensary. He might inform the Council that he had challenged the members of the Select Committee to point out a dispensary similar to the Poona dispensary, where an Ayurvedic doctor was employed. They had not been able to do so, and he was correct in stating that up to this time the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries that existed in the Presidency and were supported partly by local funds, was only one. That was a reflection which he left to the members who supported the oriental system of medicine. It seemed to him that if the popular feeling was in favour of the eastern system there would have been a larger number of such dispensaries than one.

Mr. Sheppard then indicated the way in which the Government proposed to amend the section.

Mr. Kamat said the object of the Resolution was to apply the amended section to all the Ayurvedic dispensaries that were being conducted or would be conducted in future on the same lines as the Poona dispensary.

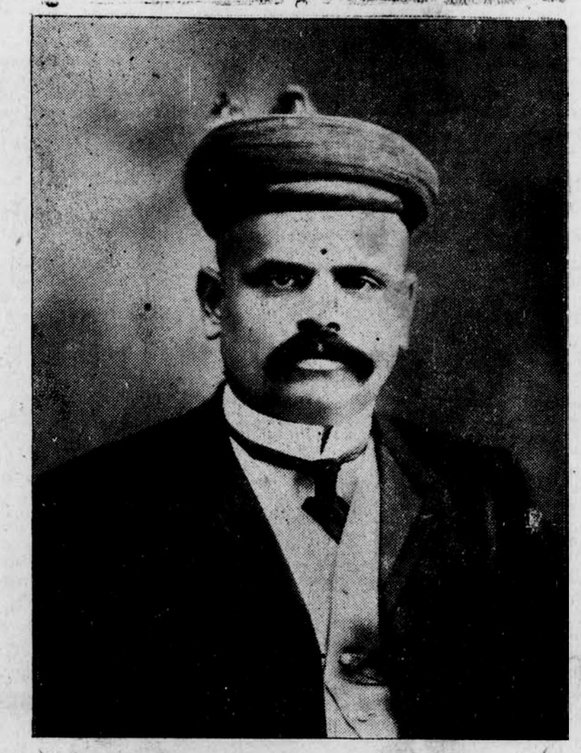
Mr. Sheppard said the section as amended would apply to all such dispensaries.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ASSURANCE.

H. E. the President said: I do not wish to add anything to what my hon. colleague has stated in regard to this particular Resolution, beyond this that though I have given a large latitude to hon. members in the course of the discussion, I think I must say that it came to my mind that, owing to the general interest which this question has created at this particular moment, we should have a full debate on what is after all an important matter at the present time. I want to deprecate the suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Belvi that this debate was carried on in a bitter spirit. I disagree with him entirely in the matter. It is perfectly true that certain hon. members who advocate the western system of medicine have expressed themselves in rather forceful language in regard to the merits or demerits of the Ayurvedic system, but I think the supporters of the Ayurvedic system can lay the unction to their soul that H. E. the President had to shorten their speeches. For myself, I can say only this that I entirely corroborate what my hon. colleague has stated, that is that Government are anxious to do what is fair.

The Resolution was accepted by Government and carried. The Council then adjourned "sine die."

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY



Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar.

MEETING OF POONA MAHOMEDANS.

WELCOME TO ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

A largely attended meeting of Mahomedans was held at 9-30 last night at Riverside Hall, the residence of Sardar Kazi Ajmodin Kazi of Poona and under his presidentship. There were nearly 1,000 persons present and a number of resolutions were passed.

The proceedings opened with a prayer for the long life of his Majesty the King Emperor and success of arms of the Allies, offered by Moulvi Kadri. Several resolutions were then put to the meeting, which were duly seconded and passed.

The first resolution welcomed the All-India Moslem League to Bombay and rejoiced that it was not holding its meeting conjointly with the Indian National Congress.

The second resolution prayed that the Government should increase the facilities of Mahomedan candidates at municipal and local board elections by reserving the votes of Mahomedan voters for such candidates.

The third resolution recorded the appreciation felt at the good work carried on by the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference in maintaining the Islamia School in Poona and other institutions in other towns under the able guidance of the General Secretary, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan.

The fourth resolution proposed by Subedar Lal Khan was as follows:—"This meeting of the Mahomedans of Poona enters its most emphatic protest against the improper attitude taken up by the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference in ignoring its duly affiliated body the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, which is a real representative body of this Presidency. This meeting also strongly disapproves of the methods of the so-called Bombay Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, which has no permanent constitution or funds, in appointing a Reception Committee in Bombay without consulting the citizens of this city. This meeting regards with grave disapproval such unconstitutional procedure on the part of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference."

Kazi Syed Nuruddin concluded the proceedings with a speech in which he urged all present to pray for the success of Allied arms and long life of the King Emperor.

A religious discourse followed, the meeting dispersing at about midnight with cheers for the King-Emperor.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE.

AIMS AND OBJECTS DEFINED.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Indian Students' Friends' Committee held last week under the presidentship, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, consideration was given to the draft constitution of that body and to the proposed resolution on the students' question at the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. The aims and objects of the Committee as finally agreed upon at the meeting are:—

(1) To watch, promote and safeguard the interests of Indian students in the United Kingdom and other countries generally.

(2) To work for the removal and mitigation of the disabilities under which Indian students labour in foreign countries.

(3) To give advice and information to Indian students going abroad on matters pertaining to their education.

For attaining these objects the Committee may

(i) make representations to the responsible authorities;

(ii) educate public opinion in India and the United Kingdom;

(iii) appoint a Standing Committee of members qualified to give advice and to supply information.

The Honorary Secretary was then authorised to approach the Reception Committee of the coming session of the Indian National Congress with a view to get the following draft resolution brought before the Subjects' Committee for adoption by the Congress:—

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

"This Congress earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the educational institutions there to restrict the admission of Indian students and by the inequality of treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions and requests the Secretary of State for India to use his power, authority and influence towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for those students."

In a dispute which arose out of grazing cows in a field of Madhi village of Bardoli taluka of the Surat District, one Jetha Bhagla (cow grazer) fractured the skull of Galal Dulabh of the same village with a bamboo stick. Jetha was tried before the Sessions Judge of Surat and five jurors for committing murder of Galal. But the jurors found the accused guilty only of causing simple hurt to the deceased. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with the verdict has sent the papers to the High Court for final disposal.

The special Tribunal trying the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case did not sit yesterday owing to the illness of one of the Judges constituting the tribunal.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

LATE CHUNILAL SARAYA'S ESTATE.

CLAIM AGAINST SOLICITORS.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

J. SANDERS SLATER *v.* DAPHTARY, FERREIRA AND DIWAN.

This was a suit by the plaintiff, as administrator of the estate of the late Chunilal D. Saraiya, to recover from the defendants' certain securities belonging to the estate of Chunilal in the possession of the defendants.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Campbell and Mr. Strangman, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Kanga, Mr. Desai and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendants.

The securities which the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendants were as follows:—(1) 3,165 shares of the Sun Mills; (2) 100 shares of the Swadeshi Life Assurance Co.; (3) 1 share of the Bank of Bombay; (4) documents relating to commission and muccadamage of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co. and of the Sun Mills; (5) Bank of Bombay safe custody receipt of Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,400; (6) title-deeds of immoveable properties at Bandra and Dumas. Letters of administration to the estate of Chunilal were granted to the plaintiff on the 21st November, 1914. The plaintiff, thereafter, called upon the defendants to hand over the securities to him, as Chunilal's administrator. The defendants thereupon wrote to the plaintiff claiming a lien and equitable mortgage on the securities in respect of certain costs incurred by them for Chunilal personally, for the Indian Specie Bank, for Naginchand Zavercband and also in respect of certain losses incurred on certain shares of and deposits in the Indian Specie Bank held by the defendants and certain relations of Mr. Diwan, a partner in the defendant firm. The defendants, however, admitted that they had no writing evidencing the mortgage. The plaintiff denied the mortgage and challenged the defendants' right to retain the securities. The plaintiff further alleged that even if the securities had been handed over to the defendants by Chunilal with a view to create a mortgage thereon, there was no valid and binding mortgage, as it was not in writing and was without consideration and amounted to a fraudulent preference by Chunilal in favour of the defendants.

SECURITIES FOR VARIOUS ITEMS.

The defendants claimed a lien and charge on the securities for various items.

I.—Costs incurred by the defendants for the Indian Specie Bank, which amounted to over Rs. 30,000. The defendants generally took no advances for these costs. In November, 1913, when there was a run on the Bank and there were rumours about a winding-up petition the costs amounted to Rs. 30,000. The defendants alleged that in the beginning of November, Mr. Diwan, a partner of the defendants, reminded Chunilal of the large costs already incurred and being incurred and asked him to send some moneys when Chunilal said: "Why are you afraid; I am responsible for your costs." And acting on this assurance, the defendants did not press Chunilal for the costs.

II.—Costs incurred for Chunilal personally amounting to Rs. 2,192. In respect of these costs the plaintiff had admitted that the defendants had a lien on the securities.

III.—Balance of costs incurred for Naginchand and his firm amounting to Rs. 4,500. The defendants alleged that Naginchand had been introduced to them by Chunilal and in Naginchand's matters they generally took instructions from Chunilal. In July, 1912, various bills of costs due from Naginchand were adjusted by Chunilal at Rs. 4,500, Chunilal saying that Naginchand would pay shortly. When Nanginchand failed to pay Mr. Diwan saw Chunilal about the bill in August, 1912, when he was assured by Chunilal that he, Chunilal, was personally responsible for the costs and the defendants need not press Naginchand for the same. This assurance of responsibility was repeated by Chunilal in October, 1913.

IV.—Loss on 925 shares of the Indian Specie Bank, 700 shares being in the name of the defendants, 110 in Mr. Diwan's name and 115 shares in the names of Mr. Diwan's relations. The defendants alleged that when the prospectus of the Bank was issued in 1907, Chunilal told the defendants that he had put the defendants down for 1,000 shares. The defendants protested at this, whereupon Chunilal said that the defendants need not worry as he (Chunilal) would arrange everything and be responsible for the value of the shares. At the end of 1912 when the shares went up in price, the defendants expressed a desire to Chunilal to sell them, when this assurance was again repeated by Chunilal who said that it was not desirable that the defendants' shares should go into the market.

V.—Loss on deposits in the Indian Specie Bank, made by various relations of Mr. Diwan, amounting to Rs. 70,000. The defendants alleged that these moneys had been deposited and retained in the Indian Specie Bank on the express undertaking of Chunilal that he would be personally responsible for them. The defendants alleged that on the 20th November, 1913, when the winding-up petition was coming up for hearing, the defendants had asked Chunilal, "How about our costs, and the shares, and the deposits?" The defendants were thereupon assured by Chunilal that nothing would come out of the petition and that they need not be anxious as he was personally responsible for the costs, shares and deposits. Thereafter the next day on the morning of 21st November, 1913, Chunilal came straight to the defendants' office from Bandra in a motor car and brought with him a bundle of securities, being the securities in dispute, which he handed over to Mr. Diwan as security for the costs, shares and deposits in respect of which he (Chunilal) was personally liable to the defendants. The defendants contended that a valid equitable mortgage had been created by Chunilal's so handing over the securities to them and they counter-claimed that the securities may be realized and applied in making good to the defendants the losses suffered by them in respect of their shares and deposits and the various amounts due to them in respect of their costs.

Mr. Diwan, partner in the defendant firm, gave evidence in support of their case.

Other evidence is being taken and the case is proceeding.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Little and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants:—Messrs. Merwanji, Kolah, Romer, Billimoria and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

628-14.—Ardesir H D & Co. Kharshedbai, widow, v. Shirinbai, widow, & ors. Matubhai J & M. Ardesir H D & Co, Jehangir G & B.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Mancherji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

648-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Venkata Kristniah v The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg and Wvg Co Ltd and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

For Settlement of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Abboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Mossa Abba & ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issues.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

440-15.—Madhawji K & Ch. Kanji Ladha, a firm, v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete, & ors, Khan L & M Subnis & G.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1048-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Messrs Panachand Dossa & Sons, a firm, v. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani, Payne & Co. Part Heard.

694-14.—Smetham B & Co, Hanifabai, widow, v. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr, Payne & Co.

1094-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Saraswatibai Malwanker, v. Gopikabai, widow, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

1507-14.—Malvi H M & R, Bhikhanchand Kanayalal v. Shankerlal Hunsraj, Pocha & Co.

635-15.—Jehangir G & B, Nakubhai Kalubhai Shah, v. Abdul Kayen Abdul Hussein Pitalwalla, Tyabji D & Co.

611-15.—Rustomji & Gir, Hirabai alias Byli, v. Cawasji Pallanji Khatao.

825-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Chandru Tilaim, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Fulchand & Co. a firm, Jehangir S M & H.

693-14.—Nadirshaw & D, Haji Gulam Husein Haji Moosa, v. Haji Seddick Haji Sumar & ors, Ragh N & Co, Little & Co.

1036-14.—Shroff D & D, Foolchand Motilal, a firm, v. Nagji Laxman, Purnanand & Co.

53-15.—Shroff D & D, Kissanchand Jitmal v. Goteram Radhakisson, & ors, Khanderao L & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

956-15.—Mulji & Tha, Bai Chanchal, widow, v. Purmanandas Itchalal, & anr, Tyabji D & Co, Kanga & S.

For further directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

946-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Khatiza v. Hooseinbi Alias Khatiza, widow, & ors, Mehta D & L, Motichand & D, Purnanand & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

12-15—Little and Co, John Sandars Slater v Messrs Daphtary Ferreria and Diwan a firm, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard.

Short Causes.

1224-15.—Bhemji & Co, Shrenivasdas Sitaram Bovri, v. Sukhdev Ramchandra & ors, Patell & Ezekiel, 24-11-15.

1260-15.—Mulji & Tha, Allimahomed Rahimtulla, Pandurang Laxman, & anr, Jehangir S M & H, 23-11-15.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne and Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri, Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15—N C Dalal, Odhavji Ramji v Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

959-15—Amin and Desai, Haridas Kalidas v Raghhnath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B and Co.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M, Bai Samaratbar, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Muhomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswaree, & ors. v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hor-

1070-15.—Nadersha & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Late, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhauji, Wadia G & Co.

A HUGE CRATER.

Photo by Central News.

The work of high explosives from British Artillery.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Dec. 8.

To-day's proceedings in the Conspiracy Case commenced with the cross-examination of the approver Dula Singh by Mr. Chatterjee. The witness said he made his statement of his free will as he had thought to himself that he had done a wrong act and that Government was sure to find out his guilt from Sachindra. He had learnt the Bengalis in Benares were prepared to rise and were capable of fighting and could make use of bombs.

To Mr. Roy, witness said both accused Jadunath and Dahalamsingh had twenty years' service.

Dr. D. N. Bose, the next witness, identified the photo of Rash Behari as that of the man staying in his house in Misripur at Benares, who left after an explosion had occurred one night like that of a soda-water bottle. The man had given his name as Norendra Nath Bose and had said he was working in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in Calcutta. Friends used to visit Bose constantly. One of them was, he remembered, Sachindra whom he identified in Court. After Bose left he found over the door outside a writing in bold letters. "God save our King and Queen." Cross-examined he said he thought he simply identified Sachindra before the Magistrate, but did not mention the name as he thought he was not asked for it at that time. He knew Sachindra's name.

The Court then rose for the day.

The death occurred in Scotland on the 7th instant of Mr. A. Gaitskell, I.C.S., Commissioner, Tenasserim, who went on medical leave in July last. He came to Burma in December 1889 and had risen from Assistant Commissioner to Commissionership in 23 years.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, an application made by Sub-Inspector Patwardhan of the C.I.D., for the revision of the Court's previous order in the matter the "Vikshipta," a Marathi weekly newspaper, printed and published by one Gajanan Sadashiv Damle at the Maratha Mittra Press at Girgaum, was called on for hearing.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to support the application, whilst the respondent defended himself.

It was stated that Damle made his declaration as printer and publisher of the "Vikshipta," some months ago, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, when he stated that he proposed to publish in his newspaper nothing but articles on religious and social topics, fiction and innocent cartoons. He further assured the Court that politics were to be absolutely avoided. The Court, under the circumstances accepted the declaration without asking the respondent to deposit security. Damle had, however, failed to carry out the conditions of his declaration inasmuch as in several issues of his paper published during the months of October and November last, several articles discussing political questions were published. The articles were of a most objectionable character, and their language was rabid.

After the articles in the original, as well as their translations, were read out to the Court by the Court interpreter, the Magistrate asked the respondent what the circulation of his paper was and what its price and cost of production.

The respondent said that the weekly circulation of the paper was 1,500, but the number of regular subscribers was only 300. The price of a single copy was half an anna, and the production cost him Rs. 40 per week. He was a poor man, the respondent added, and he could manage to make Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month with the greatest difficulty.

The Court ordered the respondent to deposit Rs. 750 in cash or in Government Promissory Notes as security.

HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has assigned the services of the following gentlemen appointed by Government to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town and Island of Bombay to the Benches mentioned below:—

Girgaum Bench.—Messrs. A. Turner Laing and Kassamally J. Peerbhoy.

Dadar Bench.—Dr. E. M. Mody and Dr. W. Nunan.

Mazagaon Bench.—Messrs. Maganlal Dalpatram and H. G. Clark.

SIND SALT DEPARTMENT.

According to the report of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Excise and Opium in Sind on the administration of the Sind Salt Department for the year 1914-15, the net receipts declined from Rs. 4,24,584 to Rs. 4,22,911 and the expenditure on working expenses from Rs. 89,430 to Rs. 85,699; the total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1,82,510 or 33.73 per cent. of the gross receipts compared with Rs. 1,84,835 in the previous year. The financial results of the year's work at Maurypur, Dilyar and Badin showed substantial improvement, but this was counterbalanced by diminished receipts at the Sukkur and the Saran Depots and the Shamspir Salting Station.

The quantity of salt manufactured at the Maurypur Works was 3,32,519 maunds, the lowest on record since 1906-07, a year of abnormal rainfall and the result of a strike among the "Lunaris" lasting for about a month and finally dying a natural death. In spite of the extension of the works in recent years the production of salt at Maurypur shows a downward tendency, and this point is receiving attention.

The total consumption of licit salt in the Province rose to 457,998 maunds or 10.69 lbs. per head of population against 446,979 and 10.52 lbs., respectively, in 1913-14; the rise is chiefly due to the large purchases of salt by the Military Department at Karachi, but the total consumption is still below that of the year 1911-12.

THE LONDON INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

DR. J. N. MEHTA'S RECEPTION AT CAXTON HALL.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The London Indian Association gave a reception at the Caxton Hall on November 11th, 1915, in honour of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, on the eve of his departure for India. There was a representative gathering, among those present being Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, Sir Frederick Lely, Mrs. E. A. R. Haigh, the Hon. Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Mr. W. T. Sanderson, Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Douglas Hall, Prof. P. Banerjea, Mr. E. Dalgado, Mrs. Bolia, Miss Boyd, Mr. H. A. Khan, Mr. J. Avaisia, Mr. S. A. Akbar, Mr. Thanawala, Mr. S. Sorabji (Hon. Secretary), and Dr. John Pollen.

Sir Krishna Gupta delivered a striking and thoughtful speech. In expressing appreciation of the great services. Dr. Mehta had rendered as first President of the Association, he pointed out that the unity of aims and sentiment which animated the Indian community in this country was no less remarkable than gratifying. But it was necessary that the common and binding patriotism which inspired and brought together Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and Christians here should be extended to India on the largest possible scale. There was still a great deal to do along those lines, and he looked to the efforts of the younger generation for the practical realization of those aspirations. He could wish, too, for a closer comradeship between the old and the young among his compatriots.

It may be noted, in passing, that since Sir Krishna has emerged from the cramping environment of Whitehall, his increasing participation in public movements affecting India, and the patriotic note he has struck on more than one occasion, have been very gratifying to the Indian community in London.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree referred to the brilliant academic career of Dr. Mehta, and said that it had been a matter of surprise no less than pleasure to him to note how their guest was able, throughout his career, to combine a distinguished professional record with fruitful public activity. Now that he was leaving for India they all wished him *bon voyage*, and the best of luck in his new duties.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig said that he had been brought into contact with Dr. Mehta in his official capacity, and was impressed with his ability and character He would follow with interest his future career in Bombay.

Mr. Syud Hossain, who was in the chair, paid a tribute to the sincerity and earnestness which had characterized Dr. Mehta's patriotic labours. He had set a fine example of unselfish and unflagging hard work in the service of the cause of Indian unity, and the speaker felt sure that he would prove no less single-minded and energetic in the larger and more difficult sphere of activity to which he was called. Referring to Sir Krishna Gupta's pessimism, Mr. Hossain said he did not think that the gulf between the older and the younger generation was unbridgeable. The ardour of the young and the caution of the old were complementary elements, and did not preclude harmonious blending. But co-operation to be effective must be based on mutual respect and understanding. It might be that they would best achieve this by curbing certain tendencies which, perhaps, had been needlessly in evidence in the past: the disposition for instance—should he say on the part of some very young people—to invest age with anti-patriotism, and, on the other hand, the assumption of others—perhaps not too young themselves—that age had a monopoly of political and other wisdom. (Laughter.) There appeared to be room here, said the speaker, for mutual concessions.

Dr. Mehta replied suitably, and thanked the Association for the reception that had been accorded him. He would endeavour, he said, to be worthy of the expectations that were entertained of him, or at least true to the spirit which had been their common bond.

THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a leading article apropos of the report on the sanitary administration of the Bombay Presidency you observe this morning:—

"For sometime past Government have paid increased attention to sanitation with the result that fairly considerable progress in the sanitary improvement of large towns has been effected. . . ."

Nevertheless, that we are still very much far away from "the extraordinary sanitary advantages enjoyed by England"—to quote Professor Sir William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., may be gauged from the fact that whereas during 1914 in the Bombay Presidency there were, as stated by the Sanitary Commissioner, 4,209 cases of small-pox, the report of the Local Government Board states that "In England and Wales, including ports, 65 cases of small-pox were notified."

We are, it will be seen, a long, long way off from the pinnacle of sanitary eminence attained by England.

The Sanitary Commissioner puffs vaccination in his statement but does not explain why small-pox should be so very prevalent in our midst, notwithstanding a century of vaccination, during the last 35 years of which period the operation has been compulsory, and why there is the extraordinary record of little small-pox in England with three million unvaccinated children. Small-pox, Sir, is a filth disease. Get rid of the filth and you get rid of the disease. "No dirt, no small-pox."—Yours, etc.

CLEANLINESS.

Bombay, Dec. 4, 1915.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Belgaum Jurors' Language Test.

"The Mahratta".—The Government complain that the number of persons who are qualified by their character, education and knowledge of the English language is very limited. Ignorance of the English language should on no account be made a ground of disqualificaton, for if witnesses are allowed to give their testimony in vernacular, there is no reason why pleaders also should not be asked to state their arguments and the judges to deliver their charge in the language of the district. If the better class of traders do not understand English, let the pleaders address them and let the judge deliver the charge in the language which they understand. The jury system exists for the sake of justice and not for the convenience of judges and barristers. It is hardly prudent to abrogate even partly the right which the people have long enjoyed because a good many of them cannot understand English. It is just like chopping off the feet of any one because they cannot ride a horse. We do not think that the Government have been at their wit's end in this matter. Less drastic and objectionable means could be found, for everybody knows that where there is a will there is a way.

Calcutta's Latest Dacoity.

"The Englishman."—The latest taxi-cab dacoity in Calcutta differs from its predecessors in the fact that a person supposed to be a European has been imported into the mysterious personnel. Whether the fair looking man dressed in tweed clothes who lounged casually on to the scene and after shouting his instructions to the gang vanished in a lane was a European or a Bengalee in disguise it is hard to say, but the eye-witnesses are very positive. If he was a European the police ought to find it easier to trace the car and its occupants. The raid in Corporation Street was quite as impudent as the others and, financially, a good deal more important. What must strike everyone is the simplicity with which the whole thing is managed. It is easy to overawe a Bengalee shopkeeper with the sight of a revolver, and even if the shopkeeper were allowed to carry arms too, the sudden opposition of a gang flourishing revolvers would make his own weapon useless. The sight of a motor car pulling up in front of a shop is so familiar that nobody takes any particular notice of it, with the result that only vague descriptions of it can afterwards be gathered. It may be hoped that one effect of the last two motor car dacoities will be to make passers-by a little more observant of any motor car they see, especially if it is well crowded with youths. If someone had had the wit to make a minute examination of the car while it stood outside the *Poddar's* shop for five minutes he might have stood a very good chance of earning Rs. 2,500.

Pin-Pricks in South Africa.

"New India."—The position of Indians in the South African Union will probably come up again for serious notice before long. The last Passive Resistance struggle did not result in achieving anything more than the concession to live as self-respecting people within the Colony. Franchise was and is still withheld from them, and the local self-governing bodies can, if they wish, make life impossible to them in any urban areas. The Immigration Officer too wields extensive powers that can at any time be turned into engines of ill-treatment. Naturally there are frequent instances to bring home all these disabilities to the Indians within the Union, and no redress is possible except in extreme cases when a sympathetic Government condescend to intervene. The absence of franchise is specially to blame for these humiliations. The Government of General Botha is on the whole sympathetic, but unfortunately it is wholly engaged in other directions. Moreover, since the Indian has no vote, he has rarely any devoted representatives in the Legislatures, except of course a few thoughtful Englishmen like the Hon. Mr. Campbell or Mr. Alexander. Even these intervene only in acute cases; so that the Indian community has no protection from the pin-pricks, the pain of which, collectively, is far more than that of any open act like that of the notorious £3 tax. Obviously, it is harmful to the interests of the Empire to allow matters to take their present course and the only check lies in the hand of the Government of India who should not find it impossible to get Lord Buxton, the Union Governor-General, to discourage the ill-treatment. Even if there should be no immediate result, the pressure brought to bear upon the Colonial Office during these months will not fail to bear fruit when the whole machinery of the Empire is overhauled at the close of the War.

"Native."

"India."—Much annoyance is also expressed at the persistent use by Mr. Chamberlain of the word "native." It is noted that he referred to the appointment of a "native" as the Member for Education, and to the people of India as the "native population." Is he not aware (it is asked) that when the Government of India Bill was lately before the House of Lords an amendment was moved to substitute "Indian" for "native" wherever the latter word occurred in the Bill, as it hurt the susceptibilities of Indians? And is there no one at the India Office to tell him that the Government of India has officially abandoned the use of the offensive term?

CERTIFIED AUDITORS.

The Bombay Government have issued a notification amending, the Bombay Provident Insurance Societies Rules, 1914, published in Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 6483, dated the 14th July 1914, as follows, namely:—

To rule 15 of the said rules the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:

"(3) In addition to the persons specified in clauses (1) and (2) the following persons may audit the accounts of Provident Insurance Societies, namely, a Fellow or an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London; or a Fellow or an Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland.

A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO.

AN APPRECIATION OF THE LATE MR. BOOKER WASHINGTON.

Sir Harry Johnston contributes to "The Times" the following appreciation of the late Mr. Booker Washington, the pioneer of education for the negro race and the head of the Tuskegee Institute, whose death was announced in mail week.

Booker Taliaferro Washington, according to his own belief and family tradition, was born about 56 years ago in the vicinity of a slave-cultivated tobacco plantation at Hale's Ford, Franklin County, Virginia. His mother was a negress slave on the aforesaid plantation; his father a white man or octoroon, named (it was thought) Taliaferro. If there is any truth in this assumption, the great mulatto leader of so large a section of the American negroes and negroids may have had a Crusader's blood in his veins. Tagliaferro ("cuts through iron"), Taillefer, Telfer was a common name among the Crusaders and *condottieri*, of North Italy, Provence, and Normandy, and Norman England. Several Italian adventurs bearing this name came to the United States either at the close of the 18th century or after the Napoleonic wars. One of them or of their descendants may have been the father of Booker Washington. It is certainly worthy of remark that when a portrait of this remarkable negroid personality—so unlike a negro in many ways—was shown to Professor Arthur Keith (the Curator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons) he remarked:—"This is the head of an Italian, not of a negro." And in drawing this deduction Professor Keith was quite unaware of the supposed ancestry of Booker Washington on his father's side.

But there can be no question that his mother was a negress *pur sang*. Previous to her union with the father of Booker she had had one or more children by a negro, and one of these—John H. Washington—has been a hard-working, able, and talented assistant to his better-known brother in the development of industrial and agricultural education at Tuskegee.

Booker Washintgon's mother was the cook of the plantation near Hale's Ford. She and her three children inhabited a log-cabin 14 ft. by 16 ft. in which all the cooking was done over an open fireplace in pots and skillets. The floor was merely beaten earth, unboarded, and on this the three children slept on a bundle of filthy rags. Indeed, Booker Washington records that he never knew the experience of a bed raised above the ground and furnished with decent bedding until after the emancipation of the negroes had taken full effect at the close of the Civil War.

CHILDHOOD OF A SLAVE.

Booker—why he was called by this name no one knew, and "Washington" was merely a name of adoption abruptly assumed when he went to school—was of course born a slave, and when old enough—say in 1863—to do any work he was sent up to the "big house" to pull the cord of a kind of punkah arrangement in paper fans driving the flies away from the dining table of the white folks. Whilst thus engaged he saw his young mistresses and their friends eating ginger cakes; and their enjoyment of these delicacies inspired him with the ambition if ever he were free to eat his fill of such a delicious compound; for as a slave his provender consisted of an occasional drink of milk, a few potatoes, and such scraps of maize-bread and pork as were thrown away at the big house—a regimen (in these modern days of simplicity in diet) which does not seem repellant, only that in his case and that of other slave children it was so very uncertain in quantity and regularity.

Another suffering of those early days to which he made frequent reference in his speeches and writings was the flax shirt, his only garment. This when new was "like a dozen or more chestnut burrs or a hundred small pinpoints in contact with his flesh." He was half a white man and had the Caucasian's tender skin. "Even to this day," he states in his autobiography, "I can recall accurately the tortures I underwent in putting on one of these garments." And his life-long affection for his elder brother John arose from the latter, in those childish days, agreeing to put on and "break in" each new flax shirt in turn.

When Booker Washington was about five years old President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation began to take effect in the regions now held by the Federal troops. Somewhere about 1865 his mother (who by now had another negro "husband") emigrated with him and with her three children to West Virginia, a region which had held aloof from slavery as an institution and was about to be erected into an independent State. Here a new life began for the eager, ambitious little mulatto, who had a not unkindly step-father and a mother who was far-sighted in her desire to secure an education for her children. Booker worked in salt-furnaces and coal-mines, but somehow managed to obtain teaching at day schools and night schools by dint of rising very early and going to bed very late. Then he became house servant to a General and Mrs. Ruffner, owners of the mine and furnance in which he worked. Mrs. Ruffner was a strict, but kindly, mistress, who, besides inspiring him with a horror of dirt and untidiness (which he never lost), helped him further in his education.

A STUDENT'S PILGRIMAGE.

At this period—1872—he was "wild" to get to the already famous Hampton Institute which had been founded by General Samuel Armstrong and the American Missionary Association in 1868. His mother gave reluctantly her consent, his brother John a proportion of his tiny savings; other "coloured folk" contributed nickels and quarter dollars to the little hoard—amounting at most perhaps to 10s. or 12s.—and with this provision Booker set out to travel over 500 miles to the sea coast of Virginia. By stage coach, by walking, and begging lifts in private conveyances the boy reached Richmond, the capital of Virginia,, and nearly 100 miles from his destination.

Here his funds and himself were exhausted, and he was literally starving. But he obtained work at unloadng a ship on the riverside and at night slept under the boarded sidewalk where it rose above the roadway.

Thus after some weeks he saved enough to finish the journey to Hampton Institute, where he arrived with just 50 cents in his pocket. But here he made an unfavourable first impression on the head teacher, Miss Mary F. Mackie, a severe Yankee "school marm" with an inherent dislike to anything dusty, unwashed, and unkempt. Nevertheless he hung about her until she gave him impatiently the task of sweeping out one of the class-rooms. This he did with such complete thoroughness (as taught by Mrs. Ruffner) that Miss Mackie remarked drily, "I guess you will do to enter this institution," and forthwith became one of his most effectual helpers.

MODEST BEGINNINGS OF HIS WORK.

But it was to General Armstrong himself that Booker Washington owed his great opening in life. The Principal of Hampton discerned unusual qualities in the mulatto student who had overcome many hardships, privations, and disabilities in travelling 500 miles from the salt-furnaces of West Viginia to acquire an education, and who soon showed as a pupil teacher his extraordinary powers of command and energising influence amongst his coloured Amerindian fellow students. And when in 1879-80 an industrial institute for negroes was founded near the pretty, sleepy town of Tuskegee in Central Alabama (founded jointly by an aristocratic white banker and a negro tinsmith) and when application was made to General Armstrong for a coloured teacher who should instruct in useful trades a number of derelict negro children and loafing hobblede-hoys, Armstrong at once picked out Booker Washington.

He had to begin work in this district with two frame houses and a ruined timber chapel as sole premises (they still exist as mementoes outside the grounds of the magnificent institute), and for funds little more than a State grant of $2,000 per annum. His colleague was Miss Olivia Davidson, who came to teach the girls of the little community. Later on she became his second wife, he having married, firstly, soon after taking up his appointment, a Miss Fannie Smith, whom he had met in his student days in West Virginia. Both these young women may be said to have worn themselves out by their eager and strenuous work at Tuskegee, the first wife after only two years of marriage, and the second, Olivia Davidson, the mother of Booker's two eldest sons, in 1889.

Among the first of the industries started at Tuskegee was brickmaking, under every possible discouragement. The students were many of them offended at being asked to learn this and other homely trades when they had come to the school expecting to be taught Greek and Latin and to derive some mysterious advantage from these acquirements. Neither Booker nor Miss Davidson knew much about the practical side of brickmakng, and the first three kilns proved an utter and disheartening failure. But Booker walked or begged a ride over to Montgomery, pawned his watch there for $15, purchased other appliances, and began again. The fourth kiln of bricks turned out a success, and with it, one might say, the institute. For when the white people of the vicinity saw that this gathering of negro boys and girls could make good cheap bricks they came to buy and stayed to encourage the two plucky coloured teachers. The fame of Tuskegee spread through the State of Alabama, and among the philanthropists of those splendid States of New England who have made the United States what that Power is to-day.

Rapidly the industrial institute at Tuskegee grew into a mighty centre of learning and industry, endowed by wealthy whit men and by negroes and negresses who had accumulated wealth in the Northern States. Specially should be mentioned Andrew Carnegie, who not only presented the institute with a magnincent library—noteworthy for its wide range of literature, its beautiful architecture, and furniture—but also so endowed the work of the institute that it need never fear lack of funds to cramp its energies; and so provided for Booker Washington himself that henceforth he could afford to travel comfortably, to occupy a beautiful dwelling-house in the grounds of the institute, and to devote some of his spare time to research work and experiments—perhaps unprofitable—out of which might grow future profitable employment for the coloured people in the United States and West Indies.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE.

In considering the present work of Tuskegee it must be borne in mind that its scope is not narrowed by nationality. It provides a cheap—almost a gratuitous—education for the negroes and negroids of the British West Indies, British Honduras, Cuba, Haiti, Liberia, and South Africa. And this education is mainly industrial, though there are now schools for infants and for boys and girls within the grounds of the institute which give an excellent general education in the essentials of knowledge. But a negro boy or girl would not be expected to come to Tuskegee to learn Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, law or medicine. The special education here given is in trades and industries. The particular importance of Booker Washington's life work is that at Tuskegee (and the now innumerable institutions to which it has given birth all over the United States), the coloured boy or girl is instructed in immediate and useful ways of earning a living as a mason, architect, carpenter, dressmaker, tailor, bootmaker, typewriter, stenographer, poultry-keeper, ploughman, gardener, electrician, tobacco-planter, cotton-planter, milliner, hatter, cook, housemaid, carriage builder, printer, laundress, mattress-maker, upholsterer, soapmaker, bee-keeper, farrier, chemist and hairdresser.

Booker Washington has brushed aside all discussion of the political claims of the negro. He has been in his strenuous life keenly conscious of the cruelty still persisting in Southern manners which prevented him or his wife ever entering a "white" church, hotel, railway compartment, tram-car, or theatre within the 11 States of the old Confederacy. He himself was registered as a voter, but he was fully aware that nine-tenths of the coloured voters in the Southern States were not allowed to go to the poll like their white fellow-citizens. And he was also aware that there is still a large proportion of the descendants of slaves in the United States who are utterly ignorant, are drunken, dirty, and criminal.

His one idea has been to get the negro all over the world to *work* first and talk afterwards, to talk principally—he once said to me—by their balance at the bank and the mute appeal of their cleanly, comely, well-ordered homes. He had from the very first carried into effect General Armstrong's gospel of the tooth-brush, and had lashed with pithy phrases the dirty unkempt type of negro which survived from the feckless days of slavery. Yet he has equally condemned foppishness as trenchantly as he has wiped out sentimentality, false religion, gush, and obscenity in the domain he has so long controlled.

He has had his enemies especially among those who thought he should have defended more publicly the negro's right to justice and to the full rights of a citizen. Usually he did not answer these attacks. Perhaps if pressed for an apology he would have said that the negro might wait—as the Jew has done—to plead for full respect in the mixed community when he could point to an equality of achievement. At any rate, so far as education goes the coloured race in the United States is under no disability, and if it moves forward under the teaching of such men as Booker Washington it must become before long too important a factor among the peoples of America to be kept in an inferior social position.

Will it do so? The death of Booker Washington at the age of 56 is a grievous blow to the negro community throughout America. The loss of his influence and his gospel of practical work—work with the hands and not only with the brain—may check a movement which, subsidized by the white men of New England, has effected marvellous results.

Booker Washington was married a third time in 1893. His widow was at that time the lady Principal of Tuskegee Institute, a Miss Margaret Murray, a native of the State of Mississippi. Those who have visited Tuskegee do not need to be reminded that Mrs. Washington has been almost as great a factor in the success of the teaching there as the Principal himself. In 1899 Booker Washington and his wife visited Europe, and during their stay in England they were received by Queen Victoria at Windsor. Washington himself came again to England (as part of another European tour) in the summer of 1910. He was made a Doctor of Laws by Harvard University in 1902, and became a friend and trusted counsellor of Mr. Roosevelt and of Mr. Taft.

DECORATED BY THE QUEEN.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The Queen, who acted for his Majesty at an inspection of troops on Salisbury Plain a few days ago, and is assisting the King in a variety of ways during his enforced inaction, received three Indian officers at Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of November 12 and conferred upon them decorations bestowed for gallantry in the present campaign, writes "The Times." Her Majesty was attended by Mr. E. W. Wallington (private secretary), Mr. Verney (Acting Master of the Household), and Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy (Lady in Waiting).

The Indians were in native attire, and drove to the palace accompanied by British officers. Second Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jang Bahadur was accompanied by Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India) and the other two officers by Captain J. D. Crawford, of the 89th Punjab Regiment.

The lieutenant has a particularly gallant record, and has well won the Military Cross bestowed upon him. He belongs to the Indian National Land Forces, and is attached to the 39th Garhwal Rifles. On Oct. 13 he had change of a double company which was taking part in a feint attack by the Indian Corps, and displayed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in face of a galling fire from rifles, machine-guns, bombs and grenades, though severely wounded in the neck. On a previous occasion this fine young officer had been wounded in the arm by a rifle bullet, but declined to retire, and insisted on leading his men forward until the completion of the movement, for which he had made all arrangements. On Sept. 25 he led his company right up to the enemy's wire entanglements, in spite of a hot fire from machine-guns.

The Queen, when investing him with the Military Cross, shook hands with him, and warmly commended his gallant conduct.

Upon Subadar Major Arsla Khan, I.O.M., of the 57th Wilde's Rifles, Frontier Force, her Majesty bestowed the Order of the British Empire (Second Class), and also the Military Cross. The first decoration carries with it, in his case, the title of Bahadur. Both decorations were bestowed for distinguished service in the field while operating with the Expeditionary Force in France.

The third officer, was Subadar Niamatullah Khan, of the 1st (King George's Own) Regiment, who received the Indian Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty while serving with the Indian Army Corps in the British Expeditionary Force.

In the case of each Subadar also the Queen shook hands with him and congratulated him.

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All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

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